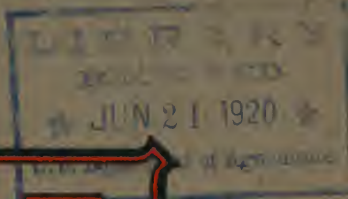


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1914



W.B.COLE

**AVENUE
NURSERIES**

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

FRUIT TREES—SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES

EVERGREEN TREES — EVERGREEN SHRUBS

FLOWERING SHRUBS and VINES

ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGED SHRUBS and VINES

HARDY, PERPETUAL, EVERBLOOMING
and RAMBLER
ROSES

HARDY, HERBACEOUS and PERENNIAL PLANTS

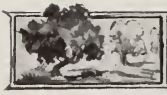
DUTCH BULBS, BULBOUS PLANTS,
LILIES, Etc.

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

AVENUE NURSERIES

W. B. COLE, PROPRIETOR

PAINESVILLE, OHIO



OUR NURSERY.

ESTABLISHED over forty years and since 1881 practically under the management of the present proprietor, W. B. Cole. Our location for the growing of nursery products is unexcelled. We have not only the benefit of frost protection afforded by the Great Lakes, but also the most southern location in the chain of lakes, making our seasons longer and our winters less severe than in many other nursery sections in the same latitude. We know of no section where nursery stock can be grown in greater variety or of better quality. These advantages have resulted in the building up, in our vicinity, of a large number of nurseries, many of them specializing in nursery products, providing almost an unlimited supply of everything desirable in the nursery line.

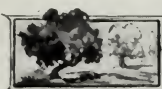
ACREAGE. At present we have over three hundred acres, consisting of a large variety of soils, mostly underdrained and adapted to the best culture of nearly all kinds of plants.

BUILDINGS AND STORAGE. A large cement block cellar one hundred and twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-eight feet, several smaller cellars, six tenant houses for employees, barns, etc.

OFFICE. Located one and one-half miles west of Painesville, on Mentor Avenue, at Stop 79, C. P. & E. R. R. Office is neat, commodious, equipped with electric lights, business phonographs, home and long distance telephones.

TRANSPLANTING SUGGESTIONS.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL. Underdrain thoroughly unless naturally well drained. Cultivate and fertilize ground well the year previous to planting. Never plant in sod, grain, or uncultivated land, if possible to avoid it. In lawn or street planting, prepare beds or places for single trees or shrubs by excavating and filling with good soil.



PREPARATION AND PLANTING OF TREES. Do not expose the roots of trees or plants or allow them to dry out; prune off all broken roots and cut back tops at least two-thirds of last season's growth and in case of fruit trees, to six or eight buds; grape vines to one or two buds. Plant only when soil is mellow and moist and never plant in lumps, dust or mud. Plant firmly by tamping soil about the roots.

STAKING. It is sometimes necessary to stake trees when first planted to prevent their being loosened by wind. If so, tie to stake in such a way as to prevent chafing.

MULCHING. The best mulch is a dust mulch produced by thorough cultivation. Where planting does not admit of cultivation, mulch with five or six inches of manure or litter for a distance of three or four feet from the tree, keeping mulch pulled back a little from the body of the tree. This mulching is especially desirable in fall planting, even in well cultivated fields. The mulch protects roots from undue freezing and frost injury, prevents drying out and cracking of the soil and makes watering more effective.

AFTER CULTURE. The ground should be well cultivated until trees are at least of bearing age. Thorough cultivation would require stirring the soil once a week from April until August.

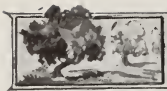
SPRAYING. We would recommend our patrons to communicate with the experiment station in the State in which they live. Briefly, we would recommend spraying with lime-sulphur solution for all scale insects, arsenite of lead for eating insects and Bordeaux for fungus diseases.

PLANTS OR TREES TO AN ACRE. May be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet to the acre (43,560) by the number of square feet occupied by each plant, obtained by multiplying the distance between the plants each way. Thus, strawberries planted four feet by two feet, gives to each plant eight square feet, requiring 5,445 plants to an acre.

PRICES. Our price list is issued twice a year, in September and February, in which prices are net, purchaser to pay freight or express charges.

GRADES. Our stock is all carefully selected and graded by experienced men. The smaller sizes or grades are just as carefully selected as the first or larger sizes and are capable of producing just as good but not so immediate results.

GUARANTEE. We agree to furnish stock of quality and size ordered, in good condition and well packed. We agree that, to the best of our knowledge, the varieties shall be true to label. Should any prove untrue to label, we will replace free or refund amount paid for such stock as proves untrue. We do not guarantee to replace stock that fails to grow, as the risk of transplanting, of right, belongs to the purchaser and depends largely upon the care that stock receives after it leaves our hands.



FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

Standard Apples. For a permanent orchard plant thirty to forty feet apart. Early bearing varieties such as Duchess of Oldenburg, Yellow Transparent, Wealthy and Wagener when used as fillers, with the intention of removing later, can be planted twenty feet from the permanent trees. Apples should have a rich, well drained soil and receive thorough cultivation until well established.

Dwarf Apples. Commence bearing much earlier than the standard apples and, on account of the smaller size of the trees, permit of closer planting, making them well adapted for small gardens. We can supply dwarf apples in several leading varieties. Plant ten to twelve feet apart.

When they can be obtained, extra strong one-year-old apples are very satisfactory, with this advantage over older stock—that they can be headed at any desired height. Our one and two-year-old apple trees are headed at thirty to thirty-four inches, which is conceded by most horticulturists to be the desired height. The body and root system is stronger than in younger trees.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Large yellow, striped crimson, very handsome, acid; hardy, early bearer, very prolific. The best commercial apple of its season. Begins with and follows Astrachan in ripening. August.

Early Harvest. Medium, pale yellow, mild acid. July and August.

Golden Sweet. Medium to large, yellow, sweet; very productive. August.

Red Astrachan. Large, crimson, very acid. July.

Sweet Bough. Large, pale yellow, tender, sweet. August.

Yellow Transparent. Large, light yellow, acid; bears early, very productive. July.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Alexander. Large, handsome, striped red, acid. September and October.

Autumn Strawberry. Medium, splashed with red. September and October.

Fall Pippin. Large, yellow, rich, mild. October.

Gravenstein. Large, fine quality, mild. October.

Lowell (Greasy Pippin). Large, bright yellow; skin oily, rich acid flavor. September.

Maiden's Blush. Large, yellow, red cheek. September.

Munson's Sweet. Medium, yellow blush. September.

Ohio Nonpareil. Large, yellow splashed red; mild, very good. October and November.

Pumpkin Sweet. Large, russet, very rich; valuable for baking. September.

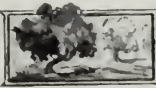
Rambo. Medium, yellow and red; standard of excellence. October and November.

Western Beauty. Large, yellow, shaded red; mild. October.

Wealthy. Large, yellow, streaked red; very hardy and productive; early bearer; acid. A leading commercial sort. September.



GRAVENSTEIN.



APPLES—Continued.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Arkansas Black. Large, dark red. December and January.

Baldwin. Medium to large; dark red, rich and mild; the most popular apple in the north; not as hardy as some. December and January.

Banana. Medium, yellow shaded crimson; mild, good dessert apple. December and January.

Boiken. Medium, yellow, long keeper, tart. March and April.

Ben Davis. Large, handsome, productive; quality not the best; profitable market sort. January and February.

Bentley Sweet. Medium size, dark red. March and April.

Delaware Red Winter (Lawyer). Medium size, red, very long keeper. March and April.

Delicious. Light red, excellent quality; early bearer; moderate to heavy crops. December.

Danver's Sweet. Medium, yellow; fine quality.

Dominie (Winter Rambo). Large, greenish yellow, striped with red; flesh white, pleasant acid. December and January.

Fallwater. Very large, greenish yellow; mild, rather coarse grained. November and December.

Fameuse (Snow). Medium, deep crimson, flesh white, very mild; best quality. November.

Gano. An improved Ben Davis; better quality. January.

Golden Russet. Medium size, dull russet, with a tinge of red. February and March.

Greenville. The winter Maiden's Blush. January.

Grimes Golden. Large, yellow; of highest quality; productive; one of the best family apples. December and January.

Hubbardston. Yellow, striped red; fine quality. November and December.

Jonathan. Medium, dark red; good market sort. December.

King. Very large, striped; yellow flesh. November and December.

Mann. Medium size, greenish yellow mottled; long keeper. March and April.

Mammoth Black Twig. Large, dark red. December and January.

McIntosh. Medium, deep crimson; highest quality; an improved Fameuse; growing in favor. October and November.



NORTHWESTERN GREENING.

Northwestern Greening. Large, yellow; acid; good keeper; strong, healthy, productive; fair quality. February and March.

Northern Spy. Large, striped; mild, delicious flavor; late in bearing. November and December.

Opalescent. Large, dark crimson; very handsome.

Paradise Winter Sweet. Large, green; flesh white and fine grained; very good. February.

Pewaukee. Large, striped; hardy and productive. November and December.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, rich, acid. January.

Rolfe. Handsome, red on yellow ground; flesh yellow; vigorous and productive. December and January.

Rome Beauty. Large, yellow, shaded red, tender; leading market sort in southern Ohio. January.

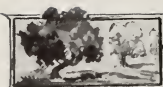
Roxbury Russet. Medium size, greenish, covered with russet; great bearer. March and April.

Smokehouse. Popular in Pennsylvania where it originated. Medium size; yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, rich sub-acid; productive. October to January.

Smith's Cider. Medium to large; yellow, shaded with red; flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid. December to March.

Sutton's Beauty. Handsome, yellow, striped carmine; mild, good quality. December.

Stark. Large, yellow and red; mild; abundant bearer and good keeper. January.



BARTLETT.

APPLES—Winter Varieties

—Continued.

Stayman's Winesap. An improved Winesap. January.

Tolman's Sweet. Medium, yellow; good quality; early winter; rich and sweet. November and December.

Twenty Ounce. Very large; yellow, striped red. November.

Wagener. Large, yellow, striped red; early bearer. November and December.

Walbridge. Medium, yellow, striped red; tree very hardy and thrifty; long keeper. March.

Wolfe River. Very large; yellow, shaded to red. January.

Winesap. Medium, deep red; mild. January.

Yellow Bellflower. Large, pale yellow; tender; fine grained; mild acid. December and January.

York Imperial. Medium, yellow, shaded red; mild; an excellent shipping apple. March.

CRAB APPLES.

Hyslop. Large, deep carmine; very handsome; most productive and profitable, and most popular of all the Crab Apples. September.

Transcendent. Yellow, striped with red. September.

Whitney. One of the largest; glossy green, shaded with carmine. August.

PEARS.

STANDARD AND DWARF.

All varieties starred (*) can be supplied as Dwarfs. Most varieties of Pears thrive best on well drained, clay soil. The greatest enemy to pear culture is the blight. All diseased parts should be removed at once. Pear trees should be cultivated until well established and the ground can then be seeded and trees kept mulched, if desired. Plant standard trees eighteen to twenty feet apart and dwarf trees twelve feet apart.

***Anjou.** Medium to large; rich, vinous, of best quality; one of the best market sorts.

***Bartlett.** Large, buttery, good quality; early and abundant bearer; best market sort. Does best as a standard. September.

***Clarigeau.** Large, very handsome, yellow with beautiful red cheek; bears early. October.

***Clapp's Favorite.** Large, yellow with bright red cheek. August.

***Duchess d'Angouleme.** Very large; fair quality; rather coarse grained but excellent for canning; productive and the best variety to grow as dwarf; one of the leading market sorts. October.

Flemish Beauty. Large, greenish russet, hardy and productive. September.

***Howell.** Medium, yellow russet; best quality. October.

Kieffer. Large, yellow, tinged red; tree very healthy; strong grower; remarkably heavy bearer; not troubled with San Jose scale and seldom blights; not of the best quality, but a very profitable market sort. November.

***Lawrence.** Medium, yellow; pleasant aromatic flavor; best general purpose Winter Pear. December.

***Louise Bonne de Jersey.** Medium, long greenish yellow, bright red cheek; very profitable as a Dwarf Pear. September.

***Mary.** Medium, yellow shaded to bright red; sturdy, upright tree; very early bearer; similar to Wilder but a better bearer with us. August.

Rosney. Large size; yellow with carmine blush; mild, melting, juicy and sweet, superior flavor; hardy and productive. October.

***Seckel.** Small, yellowish brown; fine grained, rich, sweet; very best quality; tree moderate grower and hardy. September.

Sheldon. Medium, yellow, shaded red; best quality; vigorous and productive. October.

***Vermont Beauty.** Medium, yellow with red cheek; very handsome; tree hardy, vigorous. October.

***Wilder.** Medium; yellow, shaded carmine. August.

***Worden Seckel.** Seedling of the Seckel, but much larger in size and equal in quality; very handsome, yellow, shaded to red; tree hardy, early bearer and of moderate growth. October.



PLUMS.

Plums should be planted sixteen to twenty feet apart and well cultivated. While they do best in well drained soil, they will often succeed where it is too low for peaches and it is customary for peach growers to plant their lower and heavier soil to plums.

Arch Duke. Large, black, late market sort; fair quality. Last of September.

Bradshaw. Large, yellowish, nearly covered with purplish red. August.

Coe's Golden. Large, handsome, oval, light yellow; flesh fine, rich and sweet; clingstone. September.

French Damson. Larger than the Shropshire Damson and a better bearer.

German Prune. Medium, reddish purple; firm flesh. September. Freestone.

Geuii. Medium, heart-shaped; bluish purple, sweet, pleasant. September.

Grand Duke. Color of Bradshaw; fruit very large; fine quality; last of September.

Imperial Gage. Large, pale yellow. August.

Italian Prune. (York State Prune or Fellenburg). Large; firm flesh; best quality; better color and larger than German Prune; one of the very best prunes. September.

Lombard. Yellow shaded violet red; hardy and productive; a leading market sort. August.

Monarch. Large, bluish purple; one of the latest plums to ripen, following the Grand Duke; tree hardy, robust and productive; freestone. October.

Mary. Good size; yellow; highest quality; good for home use.

Moore's Arctic. Small, purplish black, sweet, immense bearer; one of the latest. Sept.

Pond. Very large egg shape; bright red; very handsome. September.

Reine Claude (Bavay's Green Gage). Medium, yellow; excellent quality; very productive. September.

Shipper's Pride. Large, dark purple. Sept.

Shropshire Damson. Small, but larger than the common Damson; very productive and very tart; best for preserving. September.

Yellow Egg. Very large; egg shaped; fair quality; excellent for cooking.

APRICOTS.

Early Golden. Small, pale yellow, juicy and sweet.

Moorepark. One of the largest and finest apricots; yellow, with red cheek; flesh orange, sweet, juicy and rich.

Royal. Large, yellow, rich and delicious.

Superb. One of the hardy Russian sorts; quality is unsurpassed; medium size, light salmon color.

JAPAN PLUMS.

Japan Plums are all strong growers and as a class are very productive. They succeed in many places where European sorts do not. They bloom very early and for this reason are not adapted to sections subject to late frosts.

Abundance. Medium size; hardy and productive; yellow, partly covered with red; handsome, upright grower. August.

Burbank. In our section the best bearer and most profitable of Japan Plums; large size; fruit yellow partly covered with red; tree hardy and vigorous with large, spreading top. August.

Climax. Very large, heart-shaped; very early.

October Purple. Large, round, late, purple; productive and of good quality; especially recommended for late market.

Red June. Medium, very red; one of the most productive and best of the early Japan Plums.

Satsuma. Large, heart-shaped; red with blue bloom; flesh firm, of blood red color.

Wickson. Large, heart-shaped, dark maroon red, covered with whitish bloom; flesh firm, yellow and rich; tree a vigorous, handsome, pyramidal grower; one of the best Japan sorts.

CHERRIES—Sweet.

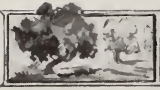
HEART AND BIGARREAU.

Sweet Cherries are strong, upright growers and succeed best on dry soil. They should be given special care at the time of transplanting, as they are not so easily transplanted as most fruit trees. Sweet Cherries should be planted twenty to twenty-five feet apart.

Bing. A new black cherry originated in Oregon; very large; purplish black; flesh solid, highest quality; very hardy and productive; an excellent shipper.

Black Tartarian. Very large; black, heart-shaped. Last of June.

Dykeman. Large, black; fruit firm; of excellent quality; fine keeper and shipper and latest of all sweet cherries.



CHERRY—WINDSOR.

- Early Lamourie.** Large, dark purple, excellent. First of June.
- Elton.** Large, heart-shaped; pale yellow and light red, delicious. Middle of June.
- Governor Wood.** Large, yellow, red cheek, rich, delicious and firm; tree hardy and productive; one of the best. June.
- Lambert.** Large, heart-shaped; reddish purple, turning to jet black when fully ripe; flesh firm, solid, rich with sprightly flavor. Late July.
- Napoleon.** Large, pale yellow and red; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet; one of the most popular sorts. July.
- Rockport.** Large, pale amber. July.
- Schmidt's Bigarreau.** Immense size; black; flesh dark; very productive. July.
- Windsor.** Large, liver colored; remarkably firm and of fine quality; very hardy and productive. July.
- Yellow Spanish.** Large, yellow and red; common, well known sort. Last of June.

CHERRIES—Sour.

DUKES AND MORELLOS.

These two classes of Cherries are more dwarf and of easier culture than the preceding. When established, they succeed very well without cultivation and with very little attention to spraying or pruning. They have been planted extensively on roadsides with remarkable success.

- Baldwin.** Early sour, similar to the Richmond.
- Dyehouse.** Very early and sure bearer; similar to Early Richmond but ripening a little before that variety.
- Early Richmond.** The old, well known, early red cherry, ripening in June; very hardy and productive.
- English Morello.** Fair size; dark red; nearly black when ripe; very acid; tree rather dwarf; fruit latest in ripening. August.
- Large Montmorency.** Large, dark red; ten days later than Early Richmond; very productive; rapidly gaining in popularity and is undoubtedly the leading market sort; tree sturdy, more upright than the Early Richmond. Last of June.
- Louis Phillippe.** Large, dark red. July.
- May Duke.** Large, dark red, sub-acid; early.
- Ostheimer.** Large, heart-shaped, nearly black when ripe. August.
- Reine Hortense.** Large, bright red, sub-acid; stocky, upright grower. July.
- Wragg.** Very hardy and productive; medium; dark purple. August.

PEACHES.

Peaches require well drained soil and thorough cultivation during the entire life of the orchard. There is no other fruit tree where cultivation is so essential. Often one year's neglect will ruin a Peach orchard. Plant sixteen to eighteen feet apart. Spring planting is advised as fall planted trees are sometimes injured by the winter. All varieties are freestone except as noted.

- Admiral Dewey.** Hardy and productive; yellow flesh. First of August.
- Alexander.** Medium, rich red; flesh greenish white and sweet; clingstone. July.
- Banner.** Large, deep yellow, crimson cheek; flesh yellow, excellent quality and firm; a good shipper and profitable for market.
- Beer's Smock.** Larger than the common Smock; next to Elberta probably the most profitable peach in the north. Last of Sept.
- Belle of Georgia.** Large, white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, of excellent quality; good shipper. First of September.
- Captain Ede.** Large, yellow; freestone. First of September.



PEACHES—Continued.

Carman. Large, creamy white with deep blush; flesh white; one of the hardiest and best market peaches. August.

Chair's Choice. Deep yellow with red cheek. Middle of September.

Champion. Large, creamy white with red cheek; sweet, rich and juicy; the first really good peach to ripen. First of August.

Crawford's Early. Large, yellow, well known. First of September.

Crawford's Late. Large, yellow. Last of Sept.

Crosby. Medium to large; very hardy and productive; small pit; best quality. Middle of September.

Early Elberta. Said to be fully equal to Elberta in size and attractiveness; hardier and better quality and ten days earlier; tree and fruit has the appearance of Elberta.



ELBERTA.

Elberta. Large, yellow, red cheek; flesh firm and juicy; exceedingly productive; sure bearer and is the most successful peach grown over a large section of territory; without question the leading market sort. Middle of September.

Engle's Mammoth. Large, yellow; very hardy and productive; following Early Crawford in ripening. First of September.

Fitzgerald. Splendid quality; large, yellow, overspread with deep red; hardy and productive. First of September.

Foster. Very large; deep yellow and red; very rich and juicy. Last of August.

Frances. Large, yellow, brilliantly colored; flesh solid, making a good shipper. Last of September.

Golden Drop. Medium size; hardy; very productive; dark yellow with slight blush; quality very rich with peculiar apricot flavor. Middle of September.

Graves. Early, yellow freestone, nearly covered with dark red; hardy and productive. Last of August.

Greensboro. Largest and most beautifully colored of all early varieties; flesh white, juicy and good. July.

Heath's Cling. Very large; flesh white. Oct.

Kalamazoo. Large, yellow; productive and profitable. Middle of September.

Lemon Cling. Large, yellow, deep red cheek; hardy and productive. Last of September.

Lemon Free. Medium to large; of excellent quality and great hardiness; very productive; dark yellow color. Last of September.

Marshall. Large, handsome, yellow. Last of September.

Mathew's Beauty. Greenish white streaked with red; firm; of excellent quality. Last of September.

Mayflower. Dark red; early market variety; very productive. July.

Mountain Rose. Large, red; flesh white; one of the best and most handsome peaches. August.

Muir. Large, yellow; of excellent quality and great hardiness; new peach worthy of trial. September.

Niagara. One of the largest yellow peaches; from Niagara County, New York; said in some sections to surpass Elberta in quality, size and color; earlier than Elberta. Sept.

Old Mixon. Large, red cheek; flesh white. September.

Prolific. Large, yellow flesh; hardy and productive. September.

Ray. Remarkably strong and productive tree. Fruit good quality; an excellent shipper; color white with red blush.

Reeve's Favorite. Medium, yellow with red cheek. September.

Salway. Large size; flesh very yellow and rich; firm; productive and an excellent shipper; one of the very best sorts and one of the most extensively planted.

Scott's Nonpareil. Large; yellow. Last of September.

Smock Free. Medium to large; yellow and red; flesh yellow; valuable for market and by some still preferred to Beer's Smock.



QUINCE—BORGEAT.

PEACHES—Continued.

Sneed. Medium, white flesh; productive. July.

Stearns. A Michigan variety; large size; of brilliant color; firmness and shipping qualities unsurpassed; perfect freestone and small pit; tree exceedingly hardy. Last of September.

Stump-the-World. Large, white, bright red cheek. Last of September.

Triumph. Fair size; red and crimson; flesh greenish yellow. Last of July.

Wheatland. Large; golden yellow; very handsome; not very productive in some sections. Last of September.

Yellow St. John. Large, yellow, highly colored; one of the very best early yellow peaches; largely planted. Last of August.

NUT TREES.

Nut trees are of easy culture, requiring no cultivation or attention after they become established. The Chestnut and Walnut are also very valuable for timber.

Butternut (White Walnut). A native tree producing large, oblong nuts; oily and nutritious.

Chestnut, Paragon. A dwarf growing tree producing nuts of immense size; usually bears two or three years after planting.

Chestnut, American Sweet. Without doubt the most profitable of all native nut trees both for timber and fruit; nuts sweeter and better flavor than any of the foreign or hybrid varieties; succeeds best on sandy soil.

Filbert, English. Larger and better quality than our native Filbert.

Hickory, Shellbark. A native tree of large growth with wood of great strength and elasticity; quality of nut unsurpassed.

Walnut, Black. The well known native species; rapid grower and prolific; timber valuable and durable.

Walnut, English. Rich, fine flavored and highly prized; of rather slow growth in this climate; not entirely hardy but will fruit in favorable locations.

Walnut, Japan. Perfectly hardy; rapidly growing tree with large, tropical appearing foliage; nuts produced in clusters resembling butternuts in shape and quality.

MULBERRIES.

Downing's Everbearing. A rapid growing tree with large, attractive foliage. Fruit large; ripens from the middle of June to Sept.

Russian. Hardy tree; very large, spreading and very productive; fruit medium, black, good quality. July.

QUINCES.

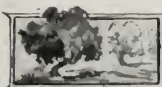
Quinces should be cultivated until well established, after which they can be grown in sod or mulch. They thrive better in damp but well drained soil. When cultivated they should be mulched every winter to prevent root injury. Plant ten or twelve feet apart.

Borgeat. Tree remarkably strong grower and immensely productive; fruit of largest size, round, rich golden yellow; very tender when cooked.

Champion. Very large; pear-shaped; light yellow; fair and smooth; quality good; late.

Meeches Prolific. Medium, bright yellow; ripening early; cooking qualities unsurpassed.

Orange. Large, bright yellow; apple-shaped; tender, of excellent quality; leading sort.



GRAPE VINES.

The south shore of Lake Erie is the most famous vineyard section of the world. We are in the center of this grape belt, favorably located for obtaining cuttings for propagating. We offer all of the best varieties in both one-year and two-year grades.

RED GRAPES.

Agawam (Roger's No. 15). Berries and clusters large; skin thick; flesh meaty, of a rich, aromatic flavor; vine strong and vigorous.

Brighton. Bunches medium to large; berries best quality; very sweet; fairly vigorous and healthy.

Catawba. Rich, vinous flavor; of best quality for table and wine; ripens late.

Delaware. Berries and bunches small and compact; skin thin but firm; flesh juicy, very sweet; excellent quality; vine hardy but requires very best culture. Early ripening.

Salem (Roger's No. 53). Bunches large compact; berries large, copper red; very sweet and sprightly; vine strong and vigorous; ripens with Concord.

Vergennes. Bunches large; very hardy, productive; an exceedingly late keeping variety.

Woodruff Red. Berries large and very attractive.

Wyoming Red. Resembles somewhat the Delaware in size, color and season of ripening; vine more robust.

BLACK GRAPES.

Campbell's Early. Clusters and berries very large and handsome; quality rich and sweet; excellent shipper; ripens a little earlier than Concord.

Concord. The most popular and reliable grape in America; bunches large, shouldered and compact; flesh juicy; quality fair; very hardy, healthy and productive.

Ives. Bunches medium to large; berries medium; fair quality.



GRAPE—BRIGHTON.

Moore's Early. Berries very large; bunches medium size; very early; vine hardy and healthy.

Worden. Similar to Concord but a week or ten days earlier; better quality.

WHITE GRAPES.

Diamond. Bunches large, compact; berries medium size; vigorous and productive.

Green Mountain. Bunches long, compact, shouldered; skin thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet; very early.

Niagara. Best known of all the White Grapes and most valuable; remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive; berries and bunches large; ripens with Concord.

Pocklington. Berries large; rich, golden yellow; quality good.

CURRANTS.

Currants should be planted in the fall or early spring. Soil should be rich, moist, and well cultivated. Plant three to four feet apart in the rows and the rows six to seven feet apart.

To destroy the currant worm dust the plants with White Hellebore when wet with dew, or they can be sprayed with arsenite of lead when not in fruit.

Black Champion. Very productive; good quality; bunches large.

Black Naples. An old, well known sort, strong and productive.

Black Victoria. Berries said to be of extraordinary size.

Cherry (Red). An old, well known sort; berries and bunches large.



GOOSEBERRY—DOWNING.

CURRENTS—Continued.

Fay's Prolific (Red). Until recently has been the most popular Red Currant; very large and handsome with unusually long clusters; would be an ideal variety if the bush were more upright and of stronger growth.

La Versailles (Red). Strong, upright grower; bunches large; berries good size.

Lee's Prolific (Black). Fruit produced in good sized clusters and not scattered as much as the Black Naples.

London Market (Red). Very strong, vigorous and productive.

Perfection (Red). Very large, rivalling the Fay's in size; very early and heavy bearer, producing fruit the first year after planting. Our experience would indicate that it needs the best of care for best results.

Red Cross. Large clusters and berries; mild and pleasant flavor; vigorous and productive.

Victoria (Red). Very strong, vigorous grower and productive.

White Grape. Without doubt the best White Currant; berries large, mild and excellent; the best table variety.

Wilder (Red). This comparatively new variety has been growing in favor until it is now planted more extensively than any other sort as a market variety. Bunches and berries are very large, bright and attractive; hang on bushes in fine condition for handling as late as any known variety. It is much less acid than most red sorts. Bush is a strong, upright grower and very prolific.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Gooseberries require the same treatment as Currants. The English varieties should be sprayed several times during the summer for the prevention of mildew.

Chautauqua. Very large; greenish-white; sweet; of very best quality; free from mildew.

Downing. Large, pale green; of good quality for cooking or for jelly; bush vigorous and productive; free from mildew.

Houghton. Small size; red, sweet; plant spreading and enormously productive; free from mildew.

Industry (English). Berries of largest size; dark red color; excellent quality; requires careful attention to spraying to prevent mildew; considered the best of the large English sorts.

Josselyn (Red Jacket). Large size; smooth, prolific and reliable; without doubt one of the best Red Gooseberries for general purposes; remarkably free from mildew.

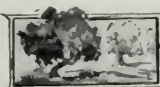
RASPBERRIES.

BLACK.

The Black and Purple varieties are grown by layering the tips in August or September, and as they make their growth in the late fall, it is best not to transplant them until spring, but they should be planted the following spring as early as possible. The roots should be handled very carefully as they will not stand exposure. They should be planted in moist, well prepared soil.

Cumberland. Similar to Gregg in firmness, size and shipping quality but a week to ten days earlier.

Gregg. A very popular old variety and an excellent shipping and market sort; large size; late in ripening.



RASPBERRIES—Black

—Continued.

Kansas. One of the most rapid growers and most productive of any of the raspberries; berries medium size and a good shipper for an early berry.

Plum Farmer. A new variety rapidly gaining in popularity; plants are hardy, vigorous and productive; berries are large and of good quality; season early.



YELLOW.

Golden Queen. This variety has taken the lead for years as the best Yellow Raspberry; fruit firm and delicious; canes hardy, of strong growth and productive.

RED.

Unlike the other varieties of Raspberries mentioned, the Red Raspberries are grown from suckers from stool plants and can be successfully planted in the fall as well as in the spring. They can be planted somewhat closer than the black varieties and for fruiting purposes should not be allowed to sucker but should be confined to hills. The old wood on all Raspberries should be removed after fruiting.

Cuthbert. Large, conical; deep rich crimson; firm; good quality; medium season. Although an old variety it is unquestionably one of the best market sorts.

Early King. Considered generally by fruit growers the best early Red Raspberry; large and attractive and good flavor.

Herbert. Very hardy, strong and vigorous; said to be the largest of all Red Raspberries; new.

Louden. Large, conical, beautiful red and good quality, ripening with the Cuthbert and continuing longer.

Marlboro. A profitable, early market berry; large, light crimson fruit; good quality and firm.

Ruby Red. Ripens early and continues for a long season; fruit large, bright red, firm, excellent quality; strong grower and hardy.

St. Regis Everbearing. This variety produces its main crop early and it is claimed that this crop is as large and of as good quality as any other early Red Raspberry. After the main crop it produces fruit during the summer and fall upon the young or current year's canes in sufficient quantity to attract unusual attention.

PURPLE.

These varieties are Hybrids of the Black and Red Raspberry and should be grown and handled the same as the Blackcaps. The three varieties offered are very similar in appearance of fruit and are all very productive and easily out-bear any Black or true Red variety. They are very desirable for home use or nearby market, but are too soft for distant shipment.

Columbian. One of the most popular of its class; productive.

Haymaker. A new variety thought by many to be superior to the other sorts.

Schaffer's Colossal. One of the first introductions of this class and still a very popular variety.



BLACKBERRIES.

Blackberries should be planted three or four feet apart in the row and the rows six to eight feet apart. They do best in a rich, moist, loamy soil. They can be planted in the fall or early spring. We are extensive growers of Blackberries, making a specialty of growing them from root cuttings, which produce a plant far superior to the ordinary sucker plants usually sold. Our sales the past year were over one million plants.



BLACKBERRY—MERSEREAU.

Mersereau. We have watched this berry for a number of years and have reason to believe that it is the coming Blackberry for market and home use. It originated in north-

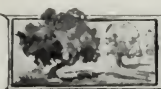
western New York and is of ironclad hardiness. The berries are unusually large, rich, sweet and melting; foliage, large, deep green and healthy. The vigor of the plant is such that it will produce a large crop of fruit without injuring its vitality, and produce, at the same time, strong fruiting canes for next season's crop. This variety is much superior to Eldorado in vigor of plant and is equal to it in every other respect.

Blowers. Originated at Westfield, New York, and has been in great demand on account of its large size; continues in fruit until late in the season; quality fair.

Early King. An extra early Blackberry; hardy, good size and of good quality; ripens its entire crop early.

Early Harvest. Very early, beginning to ripen with the last of the Raspberries; fruit of fair size, long, firm and an enormous bearer; jet black. It sometimes winter kills if not protected.

Eldorado. The most popular Blackberry for this section; hardy and produces large crops of the best quality; requires good soil and good culture.



BLACKBERRIES—Continued.

Erie. A fine, large berry; mid-season; productive and quite hardy.

Iceberg. This is a real misnomer, being a creamy white Blackberry. The fruit is of fair size, sweet, with few seeds; bushes are fairly productive; a desirable dessert fruit, making a very attractive dish when mixed with the jet black berries.

Lucretia Dewberry. Berries larger and better than any Blackberry and ripening with the last of the Raspberries; berries sweet and luscious and immensely productive on the right kind of soil. Good for home use or nearby market but too soft for long shipment.

Ohmer. A very large, late variety, immensely productive, giving continuous picking for at least six weeks; berries large roundish, quite tart.

Rathbun. Extra large fruit but not of the best quality.

Snyder. Most vigorous, hardy, reliable and very productive; fruit medium size, mid-season.

Stone's Hardy. An extremely hardy variety; very productive and early; berries medium size and of good quality.

Taylor. Berries medium size; jet black; ripening a little after the Snyder; quality better than Snyder.

Ward. First grown in New Jersey where it is largely planted; described as a vigorous grower, wonderful yielder and perfectly hardy; fruit large, jet black and good.

STRAWBERRIES.

We offer a choice selection of the best sorts, not attempting to urge upon our customers new varieties not sufficiently tested and which are invariably disappointing. Strawberries should be planted in the spring and with good culture will produce a full crop the following season. We can also furnish potted plants for September planting. The imperfect varieties are marked (Imp.) and should be planted with perfect flowered varieties.

Brandywine. Fruit large, heart-shaped, firm deep rich color and good quality.



STRAWBERRY—GLEN MARY.

Bubach (Imp.). An old variety which is in great demand; very large; productive, fair quality; ripening early.

Excelsior. The very earliest variety which we offer; fruit medium in size, bright red and tart; very productive.

Gandy. A standard, extremely late variety; fruit is large, regular in shape and firm.

Glen Mary. Very large, firm, very productive and a good shipper; berries are liable to have white tips.

Marshall. Large, vigorous, upright growing plant; clean and healthy; fruit very large, roundish, dark glossy red, of excellent quality; strictly a fancy berry; early and fairly productive.

Parson's Beauty. Early to mid-season, large plants, very free from rust, exceedingly productive; grown extensively in this section; fruit handsome, conical, bright red and firm; rather tart.

Sample (Imp.). Large, roundish berry, red to the center; moderately firm and of good quality; plant large and healthy; one of the leading market sorts in this section; mid-season.



STRAWBERRIES—Continued.

Senator Dunlap. Fruit medium to large; conical in form; color a deep rich red with red flesh; flavor good and sprightly; mid-season, and of very easy culture.

Uncle Jim. Large, strong growing plant, very productive; fruit is very large, of high quality; handsome and firm; medium to late in season.

William Belt. Large size; bright red color and prime quality; handsome and firm. Very popular market sort in this section.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus can be planted nearly any time in the year, although spring is preferable. For field culture, plant eighteen inches apart in the row and the rows four feet apart; for small bed, plant fifteen to eighteen inches each way. Plant in furrows three or four inches deep, cover slightly at first and after the plants are up, fill in gradually until the ground is level.

Conover's Colossal. Popular old sort, universally planted; productive and of fine quality.

Columbian Mammoth White. Strong, vigorous grower, with light colored shoots. Many prefer it to the green sorts.

Giant Argenteuil. A French variety of mammoth size, early and a great yielder.

Palmetto. Earlier and larger than Conover's Colossal.

RHUBARB.

The soil for Rhubarb should be made very rich. Plants are of easiest culture, requiring no attention outside of thorough cultivation and fertilizing. The plants will force readily in an ordinary cellar if lifted in the fall and planted in damp soil.

Linnaeus. Leaf stalks large, tender, dark wine color; early.

Queen. A very strong growing sort; stalks are tender and decidedly pink in color; delicious for canning or cooking.

THINGS TO KNOW.

That everbearing strawberries, raspberries and blackberries are not a commercial success. The money is in the plants and not in the fruit.

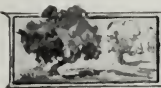
That 99% of the new introductions of fruits are of doubtful value. Go slow until you know what they will do in your locality.

That you can save 25% to 75% by buying nursery stock direct of the grower; that by giving the matter a little attention, you can make a better selection for yourself than most agents or dealers can for you.

That a guarantee by the seller to replace nursery stock free will cost you more than the guarantee is worth. Proper planting and care of stock is your best guarantee.

Learn the names and study the habits of fruits and flowers that interest you. The knowledge that you will obtain will be of more value than advice.

If you have plenty of money and little time, employ a landscape gardener.



Ornamental Department.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Hardy ornamental trees can be planted either fall or spring, the preference being for early spring planting, everything considered. If planted in the fall, they should be well mulched with manure, leaves, or straw for a distance of three or four feet about the trees. This mulch should also be retained during the season, whenever possible, until the newly set trees are well established.

The question of the best size to plant often troubles the planter. In our price list we give not only the height, but the caliper as well, for the information of our customers. The size to select is largely a matter of first cost of trees and cost of transportation.

Medium-sized trees, as a rule, transplant with less risk, especially in varieties which are not easily grown. For distant shipment we would recommend in the larger growing sorts, trees eight to ten or ten to twelve feet high and one and one-fourth to one and one-half inches in caliper. Where trees do not have to be shipped a great distance, larger sizes up to three or four inches of the easier growing varieties can be successfully transplanted.

AILANTHUS—TREE OF HEAVEN.

Glandulosa.

A very rapid growing tree with long, elegant, pinnate, tropical looking foliage. Will grow and thrive in the smoke and dust of cities where other trees do not thrive; desirable for park, street or lawn.

ALDER—IMPERIAL CUT-LEAVED.

Alnus laciniata imperialis.

Tall, pyramidal habit with very fine, deeply cut foliage; branches long, drooping, pendulous; vigorous and perfectly hardy; a good park or lawn tree.

AMELANCHIER—JUNEBERRY.

Flowers white, produced in great profusion early in April followed by small purple fruit ripening in June and pleasant to the taste. One of the finest early flowering trees.

ARALIA.

Japanica. A distinct and handsome Japanese species of beautiful, spreading tropical appearance; foliage large, pinnate, stems spinney; flowers in large white spikes in July.

Spinosa. A showy, native variety blooming in August.

BEECH—FAGUS.

American (*Ferruginea*). One of the finest American trees; dense, compact growth. Park or lawn.

European (*Sylvatica*). A beautiful tree with rich, glossy foliage and elegant habit; desirable for the lawn.

Purple Leaved (*Sylvatica purpurea*). Foliage deep purple in the spring, changing to purplish green in the summer and fall.

River's Purple Leaved (*Sylvatica Purpurea Riversii*). Foliage more of a crimson color than the common *Purpurea*; the finest of all purple leaved trees.

Weeping (*Sylvatica pendula*). A vigorous picturesque tree of weeping, graceful habit.

BIRCH—BETULA.

European White (*Alba*). Tree erect, pyramidal; its bark is snowy white and very effective in landscape work, especially when interspersed with dark foliated evergreens.

Cut-Leaved Weeping (*Pendula Laciniata*). Unquestionably the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees; vigorous growth; graceful, drooping branches; silvery white bark and delicate cut foliage; no collection is complete without it; desirable for street, park or lawn.



CATALPA BUNGEI.

Are now growing at intersection of Mentor Ave. and Erie St., Painesville, O.
Photograph was taken two years after planting.

CATALPA.

Bungei (Chinese Catalpa). Top grafted on stems six to eight feet high forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head. Very dense and symmetrical; foliage large and light, glossy green; a very effective tree for formal gardens; does not flower.

Speciosa. A Western tree of very rapid growth, well adapted for ornamental planting; large panicles of white flowers in June or July, followed by long, bean-like pods. It is also a very valuable timber tree and small trees are planted largely for forestry purposes. Foliage is extremely large; tree hardy and healthy.

CHERRY—CERASUS.

Double Flowering (Seiboldi flore pleno). Flowers large, semi-double, white tinged with pink.

Japan Weeping (Japonica pendula rosea). Grafted on six foot stems, producing a graceful, umbrella-shaped weeping top with rose colored flowers appearing before the leaves. Undoubtedly the most showy of the weeping Cherries.

CRAB-FLOWERING—PYRUS.

Bechtel's. The most beautiful of any of the flowering crabs; tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful clusters of double, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color, having the appearance of small roses.

CYPRESS DECIDUOUS.

Taxodium. A beautiful, pyramidal tree with small feathery-like green foliage.

DOGWOOD FLOWERING— CORNUS.

White Flowering (Florida). A native species of spreading, irregular form. The single white, cosmos-like flowers are produced in the spring before the leaves appear; foliage turns to deep red in autumn; a handsome small tree for a lawn.

Florida flore rubro. Similar to the above except that the flowers are bright pink.

ELM—ULMUS.

American White. Large, lofty growing tree, wide spreading, fan-shaped top, leaving an unobstructed view beneath its branches; particularly valuable for avenue planting.

Camperdown Weeping (Montana pendula). Grafted six to seven feet high forming one of the most picturesque, umbrella-shaped, weeping trees. The branches do not drop to the ground at once but shoot out at right angles forming a perfect canopy, often twenty to twenty-five feet across in good sized specimens.



ELM—ULMUS—Continued.

English (Campestris). Compact growth, symmetrical, with small and regular leaves; cork-barked. The branches project from the trunk almost at right angles, giving the tree a distinct appearance.

Scotch or Wych (Montana). A fine, spreading tree of rapid growth and large, rich green foliage of great substance.

HORSE CHESTNUT—AESCULUS.

Double White Flowered (Alba flore pleno). Similar to the common sort except the panicles are double white and the tree produces no fruit.

European or Common (Hippocastanum). A well known species forming a large sized tree with handsome regular outline; free from disease. In May it is covered with large spikes or panicles of white flowers lightly marked with pink; desirable for lawn, park or street; moderate growth.

Red Flowered (Rubicunda). Flowers showy, light red with leaves of deep green; makes a strong contrast with the white flowered variety when planted together.

HONEY LOCUST—GLEDITSCHIA.

A rapid growing native tree with large spines and delicate, compound foliage; should be used more as a large ornamental tree. It is also used for hedges.

JUDAS TREE OR RED BUD.

Cercis.

American (Canadensis). A very ornamental native tree, irregular shape, medium size with heart-shaped leaves of a pure green color. Tree is covered with delicate reddish-purple flowers in the greatest profusion early in the season before foliage appears.

LABURNUM—GOLDEN CHAIN.

Cytisus. Common or Scotch Laburnum, native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage; yellow flowers produced in drooping racemes in June.

LARCH—LARIX.

European. An elegant, rapid growing pyramidal tree with soft, green, needle-like foliage; branches drooping, pendulous and graceful.

LINDEN OR BASSWOOD—TILIA.

American. Rapid growing, large size, native tree with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

European. A very fine, symmetrical, pyramidal tree with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

LOCUST OR ACACIA—ROBINIA.

Black or Yellow (Pseud acacia). A native tree of rapid growth and valuable for timber and of great durability; flowers are produced in great abundance in pendulous racemes; white or yellowish white, very fragrant appearing in June.

Moss Locust or Rose Acacia (Hispidia). A small tree or shrub usually grafted on standard stems four or five feet high; flowers rose colored in clusters which resemble pea blossoms; blooms in June.

MAPLE—ACER.

The most desirable and most popular of all of our shade trees; remarkably free from insect pests; vigorous grower, free from disease, and adapted to nearly all kinds of soil and locations.

Ash-leaved Maple or Box Elder (Negundo). Bark greenish yellow; leaves pinnate; rapid grower; popular timber and shade tree, especially in the west.

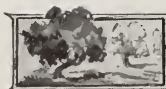


NORWAY MAPLE.

Japan, Purple-leaved (Polymorphum atropurpureum). Bushy shrub; foliage dark reddish-purple and deeply serrated; the hardiest and best of the Japan Maples.

Norway (Platanoides). A sturdy, compact, moderately vigorous tree with round, spreading top; foliage deep green, of great substance; a very handsome tree when developed; desirable for street, park or lawn.

Red or Scarlet (Rubrum). A native species of medium size; produces deep red blossoms which appear before the leaves. In autumn the foliage changes to a brilliant scarlet rendering the tree very conspicuous. Park or lawn.



SUGAR MAPLE.

This tree is forty to fifty feet high and twelve to fifteen inches in diameter. It was planted by us fifteen years ago on the grounds of W. F. Smith, Mentor Avenue, Painesville, Ohio.

MAPLE—ACER—Continued.

Schwedler's Norway (*Schwedlerii*). A beautiful variety with leaves of bright crimson color, changing to purplish green late in the season, one of the most valuable trees for contrast in foliage.

Silver or Soft (*Dasycarpum*). A native species of very rapid growth and large size; foliage bright green above and silvery beneath; easily transplanted and very desirable where immediate shade is required; a favorite street and park tree.

Siberian (*Ginnala*). Dwarf habit, compact form; medium sized leaves, brilliant crimson in autumn; a very pretty small tree; perfectly hardy. Park or lawn.

Sugar or Rock (*Saccharinum*). Without doubt the most desirable of all shade trees; valuable for shade, for the production of sugar, and for its wood. Its large, stately growth, fine form, and dense foliage, and great strength of timber make it especially desirable for any location where a large ornamental tree can be used. A large specimen will produce ten pounds of sugar or more than a gallon of syrup in a season. Trees are easily transplanted and while they do not grow at first as rapidly as the Soft Maple, yet when they become established, they will nearly equal this variety in growth. The branches of this tree are so tough that

they are rarely, if ever, broken down by wind or ice storms. Contrary to the usual impression, the Sugar Maple will grow more symmetrical and with greater rapidity than the Norway Maple and will eventually make a much larger and finer specimen. We have a fine stock of transplanted specimen trees in all sizes up to three inches caliper. Especially desirable for street or park planting.

Sycamore (*Pseudo platanus*). A handsome tree of rapid, upright growth, with large foliage, and smooth, ash-gray colored bark.

Wier's Cut-Leaved (*Wierii laciniatum*). A variety of Silver Maple with finely cut dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid; branches slender and drooping and as graceful as the Weeping Birch. To produce a fine specimen tree some attention should be given to cutting back and pruning.

MAGNOLIA.

Magnolias are difficult to transplant and for this reason we recommend furnishing all the dwarf flowering varieties with balls, to lessen the risk of transplanting. They should always be planted in the spring.

Acuminata (*Cucumber Tree*). A beautiful, native tree of large size; leaves six to nine inches long; flowers yellow tinged with purple; fruit, when green, resembles the Cucumber, hence the name.

Conspicua (*Chinese White*). A dwarf, slow growing tree; flowers are large, pure white, appearing before the leaves.

Lennei. Flowers large, reddish purple; very attractive; a superb variety attracting attention wherever seen.

Purpurea. A dense, spreading, small tree with flowers similar in color to *Lennei* but not so large; tree more hardy and easily grown.

Soulangeana. Flowers white striped with purple; cup-shaped; three to four inches in diameter; one of the hardiest and finest of the Magnolias.

Stellata (*Halleana* or *Hall's Japan*). Very dwarf in habit; flowers pure white; semi-double and fragrant, blooming in April before any other Magnolia.

MOUNTAIN ASH—SORBUS.

European (*Aucuparia*). Medium sized tree producing white flowers in the spring, followed by large clusters of scarlet fruit, which remain on during the winter.

Oak-leaved (*Aucuparia quercifolia*). Compact, pyramidal head and deeply lobed leaves, producing flowers and fruit similar to the European but not as abundantly.



MULBERRY—MORUS.

Tea's Weeping (*Tartarica pendula*). Grafted on stems about six feet high forming a perfect, umbrella-shaped head with long, slender branches drooping to the ground; very hardy and easily grown and one of the prettiest of all weeping trees.

OAK—QUERCUS.

The Oaks are of moderate growth, very desirable trees for large grounds or street planting. The wood is extremely strong and valuable.

American White (*Alba*). A native tree of large size and spreading branches; leaves dark green above and glaucous green beneath.

Pin (*Palustris*). Foliage deep green, finely divided; branches drooping; the most easily transplanted and most rapid growing of any of the Oaks. Fine for street planting.

Red (*Rubra*). A rapid growing American species and one of the most magnificent varieties; foliage turns to brilliant crimson in the fall, remaining on the tree until Christmas; very conspicuous in early winter.

OSAGE ORANGE.

Largely used for hedge purposes. Valuable also for post timber. Timber very durable.

POPLAR—POPULUS.

Carolina (*Monolifera*). A very rapid growing tree extensively used in the past for street planting; going out of use in many sections on account of insect pests which are liable to infest it.

Lombardy (*Fastigiata*). Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth and tall spiral form.

SALISBURIA—MAIDEN HAIR OR GINKGO TREE.

Adiantifolia. A remarkable tree from Japan; tree of medium size, of rapid and rather open growth; leaves light green, wedge-shaped with parallel veins; unlike any other tree in this respect.

SWEET GUM—LIQUIDAMBER.

Styraciflua. Medium size, moderate, symmetrical growth; foliage large, beautiful green, handsomely toothed, changing to brilliant crimson in the autumn.

SYCAMORE OR PLANE —PLATANUS.

European (*Orientalis*). A large, spreading tree with large, leathery, glossy green leaves; bark dull grayish or greenish white color; extensively used for park and street planting, especially in smoky cities, where it will thrive better than most trees. For this section we find the *Orientalis* more healthy, more symmetrical and of better foliage than the American Plane or Sycamore.

THORN—CRATAEGUS.

Double White (*Alba flore pleno*). A good companion to the Paul's Scarlet.

Paul's Double Scarlet (*Coccinea flore pleno*). Foliage a bright, glossy green; flowers double carmine red produced in clusters and covering the entire tree; blooms the latter part of May; the most desirable of all the flowering Thorns.

TULIP TREE OR WHITEWOOD.

Liriodendron Tulipifera.

A magnificent native tree, tall pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy fiddle-shaped leaves of light green color, with beautiful tulip-shaped flowers, orange colored tinged with red.

VARNISH TREE—KOELREUTERIA.

Paniculata. A hardy, small, round headed tree from China; desirable for its brilliant, golden blossoms which are produced in July when few trees or shrubs are in bloom.

WHITE FRINGE—CHIONANTHUS.

Virginica. A small native tree or shrub with large, glossy compound leaves and large, drooping, lace-like racemes of pure white flowers in May or June. A superb lawn tree.

WILLOW—SALIX.

Babylonian or Weeping (*Babylonica*). Our common large growing, well known weeping willow.

Golden (*Vitellina aurea*). Conspicuous in winter on account of its yellow bark.

Kilmarnock Weeping (*Caprea pendula*). Grafted on five to seven foot stems which form a graceful, umbrella-shaped top.

Rosmary Leaved (*Rosmarinifolia*). Usually grafted on standard stems five or six feet high; foliage silvery and feathery.

Wisconsin Weeping (*Dolorosa*). Similar to the *Babylonica*, but hardier.

YELLOWWOOD—CLADRASTIS.

Virgila Lutea or Tinctora. Moderate growth; broad, round head, compound foliage of a slight green color, turning to yellow in autumn; flowers pea-shaped, white, sweetly scented, appearing in June in long, drooping racemes.



DECIDUOUS TREES.

Classified according to their most striking characteristics to enable our customers to make intelligent selection.

LARGE GROWING TREES, fifty to one hundred feet high, especially adapted for avenue planting.

Birch, White. *Betula alba*.
 Birch, White. Cut-leaved Weeping. *Betula pendula laciniata*.
 Catalpa Speciosa.
 Elm, American. *Ulmus Americana*.
 Elm, English. *Ulmus campestris*.
 Elm, Scotch. *Ulmus montana*.
 Horse Chestnut. *Aesculus Europea*.
 Linden, American. (Basswood). *Tilia Americana*.
 Linden, European. *Tilia Europea*.
 Larch. *Larix*.
 Maple, Norway. *Acer platanoides*.
 Maple, Silver. *Acer dasycarpum*.
 Maple, Sugar. *Acer saccharinum*.
 Magnolia Acuminata. Cucumber Magnolia.
 Oak, American White. *Quercus alba*.
 Oak, Pin. *Quercus palustris*.
 Oak, Red. *Quercus rubra*.
 Poplar, Carolina. *Populus monolifera*.
 Poplar, Lombardy. *Populus fastigiata*.
 Sycamore or Plane. *Platanus orientalis*.
 Tulip Tree. *Liriodendron*.

LARGE WEEPING TREES or trees with pendulous branches growing fifty to one hundred feet high.

Alder, Imperial Cut-Leaved. *Alnus laciniata imperialis*.
 Beech, Weeping. *Fagus pendula*.
 Birch, White Cut-Leaved Weeping. *Betula pendula laciniata*.
 Larch. *Larix Europea*.
 Maple, Wier's Cut-Leaved. *Acer wierii laciniatum*.
 Willow, Weeping. *Salix Babylonica*.
 Willow, Wisconsin Weeping. *Salix dolorosa*.

SMALL WEEPING TREES, ten to twenty feet high with umbrella-shaped tops.

Cherry, Japan Weeping. *Cerasus japonica pendula*.
 Mulberry, Weeping Russian. *Morus tartarica pendula*.
 Willow, Kilmarnock Weeping. *Salix caprea pendula*.

SMALL ORNAMENTAL TREES with grafted, globe-shaped tops; ten to twenty feet high.

Catalpa, Bungei. Chinese catalpa.
 Willow, Rosmary-leaved. *Salix rosmarini-folia*.

TREES WITH REMARKABLE COLORED FOLIAGE.

Beech, Purple-leaved. *Fagus purpurea*.
 Beech, River's Purple-leaved. *Fagus purpurea Riversii*.
 Maple, Purple-leaved Japan. *Acer atropurpureum*.
 Maple, Schwedler's Norway. *Acer Schwedlerii*.

TREES WITH REMARKABLE COLORED AUTUMN TINTED FOLIAGE.

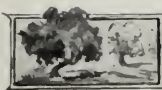
Dogwood, White-flowered. *Cornus florida*.
 Maple, Siberian. *Acer Ginnala*.
 Maple, Red or Scarlet. *Acer rubrum*.
 Oak, Red. *Quercus rubra*.
 Sweet Gum. *Liquidamber styraciflua*.
 Yellow Wood. *Cladrastis tinctoria*.

LARGE TREES, fifty to one hundred feet high, remarkable for their flowers.

Catalpa Speciosa.
 Horse Chestnut, European or Common. *Aesculus hippocastanum*.
 Horse Chestnut, Double White-flowered. *Aesculus alba flore pleno*.
 Horse Chestnut, Red-flowered. *Aesculus rubicunda*.
 Honey Locust. *Gleditsia*.
 Locust, Black or Yellow. *Robinia pseudacacia*.
 Magnolia Acuminata. Cucumber Magnolia.
 Tulip Tree or Whitewood. *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

MEDIUM SIZED TREES, fifteen to forty feet high, remarkable for their flowers.

Crab Flowering. *Pyrus*.
 Cherry, Siebold's Double-flowered. *Cerasus sieboldii flore plena*.
 Dogwood, White flowering. *Cornus florida*.
 Dogwood, Red flowering. *Cornus florida flore rubro*.
 Fringe Tree. *Chionanthus*.
 Judas Tree, American. *Cercis canadensis*.
 Magnolia Conspicua. Chinese White Magnolia.
 Magnolia, Leneii.
 Magnolia, Purpurea.
 Magnolia, Soulangeana.
 Magnolia, Stellata or Halleana. Hall's Japan Magnolia.
 Thorn, Double White. *Crataegus alba flore pleno*.
 Thorn, Paul's Double Scarlet. *Crataegus coccinea flore pleno*.
 Varnish Tree. *Koelreuteria*.
 Yellow Wood. *Cladrastis*.



EVERGREENS—CONIFERAE.

Our list of Conifers embraces only such varieties as we have found hardy on our ground. The choicer varieties are frequently transplanted and will hold a ball of earth and should be transplanted in this way to insure growth. Evergreens can be transplanted in April and May or in August or September if weather is favorable.

ARBOR VITAE—THUYA.

American (*Thuya occidentalis*). A native variety easily grown and especially valuable for screens and hedges. It stands shearing the best of any evergreen and we know of hedges that are forty years old that are still in perfect condition.

Compacta. Dwarf, globe-shaped, with light green foliage; fine for low hedges and around cemetery lots.

Hovey's Golden (*Hovey*). Light golden tint in the spring, changing later to a light green.

Lutea (*Geo. Peabody*). The best and most conspicuous of the Golden Arbor Vitae; growth similar to the American but foliage bright golden, retaining its color well through all the season.

Siberian. Very hardy and compact; foliage beautiful dark green, retaining its bright color during the winter.

FIR—ABIES.

Balsam (*Abies Balsamæ*). A very erect, regular, pyramidal tree with dark, glossy green foliage; linear flat leaves somewhat too ranked.

Silver (*Abies concolor*). A Rocky Mountain species; broad, handsome foliage, bluish above and silvery beneath.

HEMLOCK—TSUGA.

Canadensis. A remarkable, beautiful, native tree, with drooping branches and delicate, dark green foliage. It is a handsome lawn tree and also adapts itself well for hedge purposes.

JUNIPER—JUNIPERUS.

All the Junipers are particularly hardy.

Chinensis. A handsome, dwarf evergreen with dark green foliage, somewhat drooping branches.

Chinensis Aurea. A variety of the above with distinct yellow markings.

Irish (*Juniper hibernica*). Tall, erect, spiral-like evergreen much used in cemeteries; foliage deep green and very compact.

Japonica Aurea. The most pronounced golden foliaged, hardy evergreen; color remaining constant throughout the year; moderate growth, dwarf, spreading habit.

Virginiana (*Red Cedar*). A well known native tree with dark foliage, varying somewhat in habit but usually regular and conical in shape.

Virginiana Elegantissima (*Golden Red Cedar*). A dwarf spreading variety with light green foliage, bronze tipped, particularly attractive in the winter.

Virginiana Glauca (*Blue Cedar*). Conical form with beautiful blue glaucous foliage, which remains constant throughout the season.

Virginiana Schottii. A strong, upright growing form of Cedar with light yellowish green foliage.

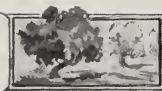
PINE—PINUS.

Austrian. Trees robust, hardy, spreading and rather dwarf in habit; leaves long, stiff, and dark green.

Mugho. Dwarf, spreading, dense growth, rarely exceeding a height of four or five feet.

Scotch (*Sylvestris*). A fine, robust, rapid growing tree with stout, erect shoots and long, dense foliage.

White (*Strobus*). Our native timber tree; foliage light, delicate, soft, silvery green; flourishes in the poorest sandy soil.



EVERGREENS—Continued.

RETINOSPORA.

Choice Evergreens of graceful habit and great variety in color of foliage. They are usually of low, dense growth and are particularly adapted for grouping in border or bed; not as hardy as the other Evergreens catalogued, but have usually stood our winters without injury.

Filifera. Dark green foliage; branches thread-like, weeping; dwarf and perfectly hardy.

Filifera Aurea. Golden-foliaged variety of the above.

Obtusa. Beautiful, fern-like branches; bright green foliage; weeping habit.

Obtusa Nana. Very dwarf, compact evergreen with beautiful, bright green foliage; slow growing and very rare.

Picifera. Upright growing; bright green; pendulous branches.

Picifera Aurea. Golden-leaved variety of the above.

Plumosa. A beautiful and symmetrical globe-shaped variety, with bright green foliage.

Plumosa Argentia. A dwarf, dense growing variety with dark green foliage with silvery markings.

Plumosa Aurea. Golden-branched; compact habit, one of the most popular.

Squarrosa. Foliage silvery, glaucous green; very beautiful; habit dwarf.

SPRUCE—PICEA.

Colorado Blue (*Picea pungens glauca*). One of the most beautiful of the Spruces; similar in shape to the Norway Spruce but more sturdy in growth. The seedlings vary in color from intense bright green to rich blue or sage color. The green and blue selections are offered separately in our list at different prices.

Koster's Blue (*Pungens glauca Kosteriana*). Selected type of the Colorado Blue Spruce with foliage of brighter and better color. One of the most valuable and distinct of all evergreens.

Norway (*Picea Excelsa*). A strong, rapid growing pyramidal evergreen used largely for hedge purposes, ornamental plantings on large grounds and for Christmas tree purposes.

YEW—TAXUS.

Brevifolia. A form of the Japanese with short, dark green foliage; very handsome, hardy variety.

Japanese (*Taxus cuspidata*). One of the hardiest; habit spreading and dwarf; foliage light green.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

BOX—BUXUS.

Sempervirens (Common Tree Box). A handsome, bushy shrub with small, deep green foliage; desirable for hedges, window boxes or as tub plants. We furnish them in tree shape, bush, or pyramids. As they are not entirely hardy, they should be planted in a protected and partially shaded location.

Dwarf Box. A well known sort used for edging walks and flower beds.

KALMIA—MOUNTAIN LAUREL.

Latifolia. A beautiful, native evergreen shrub with small, shiny leaves and dense clusters of delicate pink flowers early in the spring. Requires the same treatment as the Rhododendron.

MAHONIA.

Aquifolia (Holly-leaved Mahonia). Handsome, glossy green foliage; flowers in May bright yellow, succeeded by bluish berries.

Japonica. More dwarf than the Aquifolia; foliage yellowish green.

RHODODENDRONS.

Rhododendrons are magnificent flowering evergreen shrubs, all requiring a moist, peaty soil and a somewhat shady, sheltered situation. We offer only the hardiest varieties. Plants are furnished with flower buds and will bloom the first season after planting.

Album Elegans. White, tinged pink.

Caractacus. Large trusses of rich crimson.

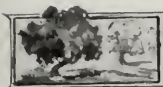
Everestianum. Rosy-lilac.

Lady Clermont. Rosy-scarlet.

Roseum Elegans. Light-rose.



RHODODENDRON.



ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

DECIDUOUS.

Nearly all of the Deciduous Shrubs are perfectly hardy and can be transplanted either in the fall or spring, as is most convenient. The stock which we offer is strong, field grown, frequently transplanted and will give quick results.

ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON. HIBISCUS SYRIACUS.

Altheas are fine, easily grown, free flowering shrubs; very desirable on account of blooming in August and September when scarcely any other shrubs are in bloom, and also on account of a great range of colors.

Ardens. Strong, upright grower; flowers large double purple.

Banner. Semi-double, white striped with pink; very showy.

Boule de Feu. Dark red, very double.

Coelestis. Flowers single blue; color found in no other Althea.

Comte de Hainant. Double white, pink center.

Duchesse de Brabant. Dark red; very double.

Jean d'Arc. Flowers pure white; plant a strong grower.

Paenoniafolia. Flowers very large, bright clear pink, double and full; one of the most pleasing shades.

Rubis. Single, ruby red; very large and fine.

Totus Albus. Single, pure white, dwarf grower.

Variegata. Variegated-leaved Althea. One of the best variegated-leaved shrubs, leaves distinctly bordered silvery white. The blossoms are purple and never fully open but are very attractive in the bud.

AZALEA.

Ghent. A stronger growing variety than Azalea Mollis, producing trumpet shaped flowers with great range of colors through shades of yellow, orange and red.

Mollis. A dwarf, Japanese variety with large showy flowers in shades of yellow and light red; for spring planting.

BARBERRY—BERBERIS.

Ilicifolia (Holly-leaved Barberry). Large, deep green leaves, remaining on the plant nearly all winter.

Purple-leaved. A variety of the *Vulgaris* with purple foliage and fruit; one of the most popular purple-leaved shrubs.

Thunbergii. A pretty Japanese species of dwarf, graceful habit; small foliage changing to red in the autumn; fruit produced in clusters, bright red and very showy in autumn and early winter; extensively used as a dwarf hedge plant.

Vulgaris (Common European Barberry). Yellow flowers in May or June followed with scarlet fruit; handsome, upright, growing shrub.

CALYCANTHUS—STRAWBERRY SHRUB.

Floridus. Dwarf, dense growing shrub, with double chocolate colored, very fragrant flowers.

CARYOPTERIS.

Mastacanthus (Blue Spirea). A showy, autumn blooming plant producing clusters of beautiful blue, fragrant flowers in great profusion from September until frost. It is really an herbaceous plant in our climate, dying down to the ground each winter, and needs a mulch protection.

CARAGANA—PEA TREE.

Arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree). Native of Siberia; yellow flowers in May; similar in shape to sweet pea blossoms.

CLETHRA—SWEET PEPPER BUSH.

Alnifolia. Spikes of clear white, fragrant flowers in August.

COLUTEA.

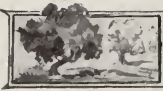
Arborescens. Large shrub with small, delicate foliage and yellow flowers resembling sweet pea blossoms; flowers in June, followed by reddish pods.

CORNUS—DOGWOOD.

Alba (Red Branched Dogwood). Very conspicuous in the winter when the bark of the new growth is blood red.

Elegantissima Variegata (Variegated-leaved Dogwood). One of the finest of variegated leaved shrubs, the leaves being broadly margined with white; bark bright red in winter.

Spaethii Aurea. Similar to the *Elegantissima* except in this variety the markings are golden.



WEIGELIA.
 (See Page 30.)

CURRENT—RIBES.

Aureum (Yellow-flowered Currant). Strong, easy growth, stems thickly set in May with yellow flowers covering the branches; flowers followed by large red or black edible fruit which is very ornamental.

Sanguineum. Flowers bright pink or carmine, very showy; blooms in May.

DESMODIUM.

Pendulifolium. Grows three to five feet high in a season; branches drooping covered with rose colored flowers in September; dies to the ground in the winter and needs mulch protection.

DEUTZIA.

Gracilis. A very popular dwarf species; flower single, pure white; fine for border or for pot culture.

Gracilis Rosea. Stronger growing than the White Gracilis but with bright pink flowers.

Lemoinei Compacta. A dwarf variety similar to, but larger than Gracilis.

Pride of Rochester. A strong growing variety producing large clusters of double white flowers, the back of the petals being slightly tinged with pink; profuse bloomer.

ELDER—SAMBUCUS.

Acutiloba (Cut-leaved Elder). A beautiful variety with deeply cut, dark green foliage.

Aurea (Golden Elder). One of the most popular golden leaved shrubs; foliage comes out green but changes to bright yellow, which color is retained throughout the entire season.

Racemosa (Red-berried Elder). Panicles of white flowers in spring followed by bright red berries.

ELÆAGNUS.

Longipes. Leaves dark green above with silver lining; blossoms creamy white, fragrant, opening in May followed by scarlet edible fruit, which hangs thickly along its branches ripening in July.

EUONYMUS—STRAWBERRY TREE.

Alatus. Dwarf, compact habit; cork barked; leaves small; fruit red, very beautiful in the autumn when foliage turns bright red.

Europaeus. Forms a small tree fifteen or twenty feet high; fruit rose colored and very attractive in late summer and autumn.

EXOCHORDA—PEARL BUSH.

Grandiflora. A fine shrub producing pearly white flowers in May; one of the most showy shrubs of its season.

FILBERT—CORYLUS.

American. The well known American Hazelnut.

Avellana. The European Hazelnut.

Avellana Atropurpureum (Purple-leaved Filbert). A very conspicuous shrub with large, bronze colored leaves; distinct and fine.

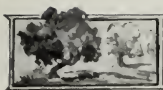
FORSYTHIA—GOLDEN BELL.

These are graceful shrubs with yellow flowers appearing very early in the spring before the leaves; one of the best very early shrubs.

Fortunei. Growth strong and upright; ends of branches drooping gracefully; foliage dark green.

Intermedia. Foliage glossy green; strong upright grower.

Suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). A drooping or weeping variety of Forsythia, very attractive and especially suited for planting in a rockery or trailing over a bank where a drooping effect is desired.



HAMAMELIS—WITCH HAZEL.

Virginica. A tall shrub producing yellow flowers late in autumn just before the leaves fall.

HYDRANGEA.

Arborescens Grandiflora Alba (Hills of Snow or Snowball Hydrangea). Panicles of bloom are very large, pure white. It comes into bloom at a very desirable time after all the spring flowering shrubs are through blooming, and ahead of the other Hydrangeas. This plant is perfectly hardy, new, and should be extensively planted. Of all shrubs of recent introduction, this is the most desirable.

Paniculata. Produces panicles of white flowers late in the season, similar to the Grandiflora, but later, and the panicles are not so full; desirable on account of its late blooming.

Paniculata Grandiflora. Flowers white, produced in large pyramidal panicles in August and September when very few shrubs are in flower. Flowers change with age to pink and bronze, remaining attractive for an unusually long season; one of the most popular and most extensively planted of any of the shrubs; are furnished both in bush and tree form.

HYPERICUM—ST. JOHN'S WORT.

Aureum. An upright, symmetrical shrub bearing a great profusion of double yellow flowers late in the summer. Very hardy.

Moserianum. A dwarf shrub of very graceful, drooping habit; flowers two to three inches in diameter, of a rich, deep yellow, blooming in August and September; foliage abundant and rich, should be mulched for winter protection.

KERRIA—CORCHORUS.

Japonica flore pleno (Double-flowered Corchorus). Slender, green branched shrub with globular, double yellow flowers from July to October.

Japonica Argentia Variegata (Silver variegated-leaved Corchorus). A dwarf variety growing only about two feet high with small, green foliage, edged with white; one of the prettiest dwarf shrubs.

LILAC—SYRINGA.

SINGLE FLOWERED VARIETIES.

Charles X. Strong, rapid grower with large, shiny leaves; trusses large reddish purple.

Josikaea (Hungarian Lilac). A distinct variety of tree-like growth with large leaves and purple flowers, blooming late in June after other Lilacs are through flowering.

Persica (Persian Lilac). Very graceful shrub with slender branches, narrow leaves; seldom growing more than six or seven feet high; flowers pale lilac, very fragrant, borne in loose panicles in late spring.

Persica Alba (White Persian Lilac). Similar to the above except white flowers.

Vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac). The familiar variety found in nearly all old gardens; makes a large shrub or tree, producing dense panicles of lilac flowers in May; the most fragrant of any of the Lilacs.

Vulgaris Alba (Common White Lilac). Pure white flowers, very fragrant.

LILAC—SYRINGA.

DOUBLE-FLOWERED VARIETIES.

Belle de Nancy. Very large, brilliant, satiny pink.

La Tour d'Auvergne. Flowers violet-purple, large size.

Madame Abel Chatenay. Large panicles of white flowers; very fine.

Madame Lemoine. A superb white flower; panicles fine and large.

President Grevy. A beautiful blue; individual flowers very large and double, and the panicle is magnificent; one of the finest.

LONICERA

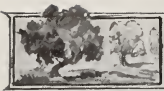
—UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLE.

Fragrantissima. A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and very fragrant small white flowers which appear before the leaves; foliage almost evergreen.

Morrowii. A fine, large growing variety from Japan; strong branching habit; dark green foliage; handsome red fruit.

Tartarica. Upright growing variety with pink flowers.

Tartarica Alba. Similar to the above with creamy white flowers blooming in May.



PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS.

PHILADELPHUS —SYRINGA OR MOCK ORANGE.

The Syringa is an invaluable shrub of easy culture. The varieties vary considerable in form from dwarf growing sorts like the Lemoinei Compacta, which are three to four feet high, to the large growing Grandiflora or Gordonianus which grow into a small tree.

Avalanche. Flowers white, produced abundantly; habit dwarf, compact, drooping.

Coronarius. Pure white flowers highly scented; growth compact and symmetrical.

Coronarius Foliis Aureus (Golden-leaved Syringa). A very pretty, compact plant of medium size with golden yellow foliage, retaining its color throughout the entire season; one of the best golden-leaved shrubs; presenting a pleasing and striking contrast with purple-leaved shrubs.

Coronarius Flore Pleno (Double-flowered Syringa). A variety with double fragrant flowers but not as free flowering as the single varieties.

Gordonianus. Vigorous grower, eventually becoming a small tree if not cut back; very profuse bloomer; flowers large, slightly fragrant, pearly white and produced in large clusters; especially desirable for its late blooming.

Grandiflorus. Large, showy, white flowers; strong, upright growth.

Lemoinei. A charming variety of upright growth with slender branches and small, yellowish white, fragrant flowers.

PRIVET—LIGUSTRUM.

The Ligustrums are well known as hedge plants but are equally desirable as shrubs for groups or borders. They are nearly evergreen and are especially adapted for ornamental hedging.

Amurense (Amoor River Privet). A Chinese variety much hardier than most other sorts; bears erect panicles of handsome, white flowers in June followed by black fruit.

Ibota (Chinese Privet). Valuable shrub; native of China and Japan; flowers white and fragrant; produced in great profusion; quite hardy and distinct.

California (Ovalifolium). One of the most popular of all Privets for hedge purposes; growth vigorous and upright; foliage bright, glossy green, of great substance.

Regelianum (Regel's Privet). One of the most desirable of the Privets for massing or for growing as single specimens; branches horizontal or drooping; very hardy.

Vulgaris (Common or English Privet). Long, narrow foliage, dark green; flowers showy white; good hedge plant and will succeed where California Privet is not sufficiently hardy.

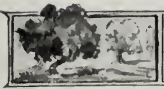
PRUNUS—PLUM AND ALMOND.

Japonica Flore Pleno Alba (Dwarf double white-flowering Almond). A beautiful dwarf shrub; branches completely covered with double white flowers early in May.

Japonica Flore Pleno Rubro (Dwarf double red-flowering Almond). Similar to the above but with rose colored flowers.

Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum). The finest purple-leaved small tree or shrub; leaves, when young, are bright crimson, changing to dark purple and holding their color throughout the entire season; flower small, white, single, covering the tree.

Triloba (Double-flowering Plum). Flowers double, delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter; thickly set on long, slender branches; flowers in May.



PYRUS OR CYDONIA JAPONICA.
JAPAN QUINCE.

Has bright scarlet flowers in great profusion in the early spring; very hardy.

RHODOTYPHUS—WHITE KERRIA.

Kerrioides. A very ornamental shrub of medium size with handsome, dark foliage and single white flowers, produced the latter part of May and succeeded by clusters of small, shiny black fruit.

SPIREA.

Spireas are of the easiest culture and embrace a large assortment of kinds, distinct in size, habit, season and color of bloom.

Arguta. Dwarf habit; flowers pure white, blooming as the foliage starts.

Anthony Waterer. A very popular dwarf Spirea bearing dark crimson flowers in great profusion in June and occasionally throughout the season; one of the best border shrubs.

Billardi. Large, rose-colored, pyramidal panicles blooming in June.

Callosa Alba. Similar in form to Anthony Waterer, dwarf, bushy, and symmetrical with flowers of pure white.

Callosa Superba. Very dwarf, drooping, graceful; flowers delicate pink produced in clusters covering the entire plant in June.

Opulifolia (Nine Bark). A strong growing shrub with creamy white flowers.

Opulifolia (Nine Bark). The strongest growing of all Spireas, attaining height of 8 to 10 feet. Flowers white turning to red, making a striking contrast of colors at different stages of maturity.

Opulifolia Aurea. Strong grower with golden yellow foliage and double white flowers in June; one of the largest and thriftiest of the yellow-leaved shrubs.

Paniculata Rosea. Small growing shrub with first leaves and new growth in the spring brilliantly tipped with crimson, later turning to green; flowers pink produced in large panicles in June.

Prunifolia Flore Pleno. A beautiful shrub with clusters of pure, double white flowers early in May.

Reevesii Flore Pleno (Lance-leaved Spirea). A charming shrub with spreading habit; covered in early June with clusters of double white flowers.

Salicifolia (Willow-leaved Spirea). Long, narrow, pointed leaves and spikes of rose colored flowers in June or July.

Thunbergii. Of dwarf habit; graceful, drooping branches; single white flowers in clusters before the leaves appear. The leaves are light green, small, dense and feathery, remaining bright and attractive through the entire season. The foliage effect surpasses that of any other green-leaved shrub.

Tomentosa. Flowers pink, produced in panicles in June; somewhat similar to Billardi but more dwarf and symmetrical in habit.

Van Houttei. The most popular and most extensively planted of all Spireas; habit of plant graceful, drooping, bearing clusters and long sprays of pure white flowers, covering the entire plant; usually in bloom at Decoration time, making it very desirable for cemetery planting. It is extensively used for hedges. The foliage is dark and attractive and always looks fresh and green even in the driest weather. It also succeeds in partial shade.

SUMACH—RHUS.

Copallina. Beautiful, shining green foliage, changing to rich crimson in autumn; greenish yellow flowers in August.

Cotinus (Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree). A much admired shrub for its curious fringe or plume-like flowers, which cover the whole top of the plant in mid-summer. Flowers come out yellowish green, changing to purple.

Glabra Laciniata. A dwarf shrub with deeply cut, fern-like leaves, deep green above and glaucous below, turning to rich crimson in autumn.

Laciniata Typhina (Staghorn Sumach). A large shrub with brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn; leaves deeply serrated; cut-leaved.



SYMPHORICARPUS.

Racemosus (Snowberry). An old, well known shrub with small pink flowers followed with clusters of waxy white berries which hang on the plant through the greater part of the winter.

Vulgaris (Coral Berry or Indian Currant). Very pretty, dwarf shrub of graceful habit; clusters of small, purple fruit which hang on all winter.

WEIGELIA —DIERVILLA.

One of the most desirable shrubs, of erect habit; flowers are produced in June in clusters, individual flowers being trumpet-shaped, in all shades from white to dark red.

Abel Carriere. This is perhaps one of the finest pink Weigelias; strong grower; very large, attractive foliage and flowers of brightest rose color; more showy than Weigelia Rosea but perhaps not quite so hardy.

Candida. Very strong, erect grower; flowers pure white.

Eva Rathke. Flowers brilliant crimson; a color not often found in shrubs.

Lutea. Small, bright yellow flowers in terminal racemes during mid-summer; foliage smooth, glossy green.

Rosea. Fine, rose colored flowers; very free flowering; growth compact; one of the hardiest sorts.

Rosea Nana Foliis Variegata (Variegated-leaved Weigelia). One of the very best, variegated leaved shrubs; leaves are bordered creamy white very distinct; flowers light pink; shrub dense and compact.

VIBURNUM.

Lantana. Grows eight to ten feet high with heart-shaped, crinkled leaves and white flowers in May and June; black fruit in clusters.

Opulus (High Bush Cranberry). A native shrub growing eight to ten feet high with white flowers in May, followed with large clusters of scarlet fruit; very showy.

Opulus Sterilis (Common Snowball). Well known everywhere; blossoms white in large, globular clusters last of May or first of June.

Plicatum (Japan Snowball). Handsome, plicated leaves, very attractive, dark green; white flowers in clusters; bush symmetrical; one of the most desirable of the Viburnums.

Tomentosum. Flowers white; berries pink changing to bluish black.

TAMARIX.

Africana. Bright pink flowers in slender racemes in April and May; foliage is light and feathery; good, hardy sort.



VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM VAR. PLICATUM.



HEDGE OR BORDER—BARBERRY THUNBERGII.

HEDGE PLANT SUGGESTIONS.

DECIDUOUS.

In ornamental hedges, Privet is by all means the most popular. On account of its large, glossy leaves and upright growth, the California Privet has been the favorite and the more extensively planted. However, it is not always hardy and, where the California is not reliable, we would recommend the hardier Privets, *Vulgaris*, *Ibota* or *Amoor River*. All the Privets are of very quick growth and give immediate effect.

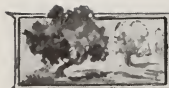
Another very popular and much used hedge plant is the *Barberry Thunbergii*. It is very graceful and ornamental, as well as a good defensive hedge, easily grown and can be trimmed in any shape desired, or will naturally assume a symmetrical, oval shape, if unpruned. It is sufficiently dense and thorny to be impenetrable.

In shrubs for ornamental hedges, we would especially recommend *Spirea Van Houttei*, which grows naturally to a height of about six feet, assuming a natural, oval shape, covered with white bloom in May. A very attractive combination hedge can be had by planting *Spirea Van Houttei* and *Spirea Billardi* alternately, in which case the branches interlace to such an extent that in May the entire hedge is covered with the white blooms of the *Spirea Van Houttei* and in June with the pink blossoms of the *Spirea Billardi*, giving double results of an ordinary hedge. The dwarf *Spireas*, *Callosa Alba*, *Callosa Superba Rosea* and *Anthony Waterer*, are all very good sorts for dwarf hedges.

For defensive hedge for farm purposes, we would recommend the *Osage Orange* and the *Honey Locust*, particularly the *Honey Locust*, as being comparatively free from scale infestation.

EVERGREEN HEDGE.

The *American Arbor Vitae*, everything considered, is probably the best adapted for hedge purposes of any of the low-priced Evergreens. They should be planted one to two feet apart, according to the size of the plants at the time they are set, and if pruning is carefully done at proper intervals, the hedge will live for a



great many years. The Siberian Arbor Vitae will perhaps make a more attractive low growing hedge as it is bright green and holds better color during the winter, but is considerably more expensive. Hemlocks make a very beautiful hedge and will stand pruning for a number of years, also the Norway Spruce, but as they are naturally large growing trees, they will not stand continuous shearing as well as the Arbor Vitae.

We have a great deal of inquiry for low, dwarf Evergreen hedge for border. We know of nothing better than the Euonymus Radicans, when proper attention is given to trimming. It can be kept at any height from six to eighteen inches and is always bright and attractive. It can be used anywhere in the place of Dwarf Box and has the advantage of being perfectly hardy.

HEDGE PRUNING.

Evergreens should be pruned in the spring just before they commence growing and Arbor Vitae can receive an additional pruning in August. Privet should be cut down within six inches of the ground as soon as planted and pruned every spring until well established, after which they can be summer pruned as needed.

Flowering shrub hedges should be allowed to grow natural and should have sufficient room for this purpose. If pruned too severely, it removes the flowering wood and decreases the amount of bloom.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

With variegated or colored foliage.

Althea, Variegated.	Elder, Golden-leaved.	Prunus Pissardi,
Barberry, Purple-leaved.	Euonymus, Radicans Variegated.	Purple-leaved Plum.
Cornus, Elegantissima.	Filbert, Purple-leaved.	Spirea, Opulifolia Aurea.
Cornus, Spathelii Aurea.	Kerria, Japonica Variegated.	Weigelia, Variegated.
	Philadelphus Aureas.	

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Producing ornamental fruit succeeding the flowers.

Barberry. Scarlet fruit. September to January.	Lonicera in variety. Upright Honeysuckle.
Celastrus Scandens, Bittersweet. Yellow fruit in fall and winter.	Red and yellow fruit in August.
Cornus Alba. White berries in September.	Mahonia. Blue berries in July.
Current, Flowering. Large yellow and black fruit in July.	Symphoricarpus. Snowberry. White berries in early winter.
Elder, Golden. Purple fruit in August.	Symphoricarpus Vulgaris. Red fruit in fall and winter.
Elder, Racemosus. Scarlet fruit in August.	Viburnum Lantana. Black fruit in September.
Eleagnus Longipes. Red fruit in July.	Viburnum Opulis. Red fruit in August and September.
Euonymus. Red and white fruit in fall and winter.	

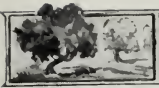
FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Named in the order in which they flower.

MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.
Forsythia in variety.	Lilacs, in variety.	Hydrangea, Arborescens
Japan Quince.	Deutzia, Gracilis.	Grandiflora.
Almonds, Flowering.	Deutzia, Lemoinei.	
Spirea, Prunifolia.	Viburnum Sterilis, Common Snowball.	
Spirea, Arguta.	Viburnum Plicatum, Japan Snowball.	
Spirea, Thunbergii.	Weigelia in variety.	
Spirea, Van Houttei.	Syringa in variety.	
Viburnum Lantana.	Rhododendrons in variety.	
Mahonia.	Paeonias.	
Honeysuckles, Tartarian.	Clematis, large flowering.	
Wistaria.	Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.	
	Spirea, Billardi.	
	Spirea, Anthony Waterer.	
	Spirea, Callosa Alba.	

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Hydrangea, Paniculata
Grandiflora.
Altheas in variety.
Clematis, Paniculata.



CLIMBING VINES.

AKEBIA.

Quinata. A rapid growing, Japanese climbing vine with purple flowers and ornamental fruit.

AMPELOPSIS.

Vines which throw out tendrils at every joint and cling tightly to any surface which they touch.

Englemanii. A greatly improved variety of the Virginia Creeper with dense foliage of a glossy light green in summer, changing to a brilliant crimson in the autumn. It is a much stronger grower than Ampelopsis Veitchii and not so straggly in growth as the Virginia Creeper or American Ivy.

Quinquefolia (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper). A rapid growing vine and one of the best for covering walls, verandas, or trunks of trees quickly; foliage turns a rich crimson in autumn.

Veitchii (Boston Ivy). A Japanese variety but of slower and of more dense growth forming a sheet of green; deservedly the most popular of all vines.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE.

(*Aristolochia Sipho.*)

Broad, heavy, rich green leaves, making a splendid vine for screen or shade; brownish flowers resembling a pipe, hence the name; a beautiful, clean, healthy vine, which should be more largely planted.

BITTERSWEET.

(*Celastrus Scandens.*)

A native vine; glossy foliage and large clusters of orange crimson fruit retained all winter.

CLEMATIS.

LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES.

The large flowering Clematis are beautiful and popular vines which need a deep, loamy soil and good care and attention to watering for proper results. The flowers are large, five to seven petals, open, three to five inches in diameter and very showy during July and August.



DUTCHMAN'S PIPE.

CLEMATIS—Continued.

Duchess of Edinburg. Free flowering; double white.

Henryi. Large, pure white, single.

Jackmanni. Large, velvety purple.

Madame Edward Andre. A beautiful dark red.

CLEMATIS.

SMALL FLOWERING VARIETIES.

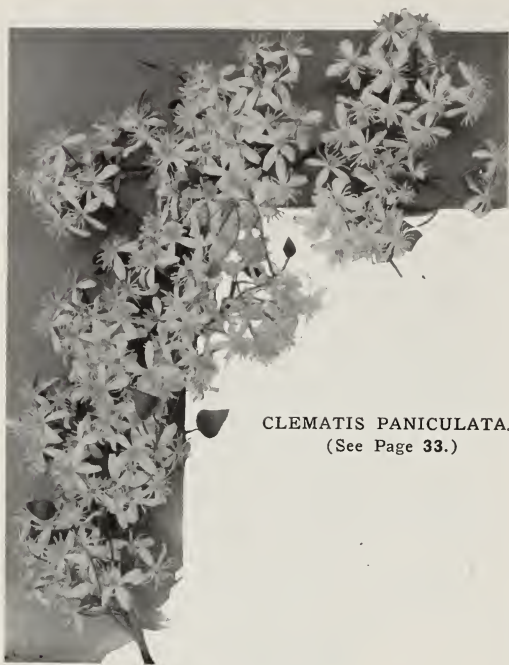
These are more rapid growing and of easier culture than the large flowering sorts, clusters of small flowers completely covering the vine.

Coccinea. Bell-shaped flowers; bright coral red; blooms from June until frost.

Paniculata. Flowers are very fragrant; pure white, borne in immense sheets in September. The foliage is green and handsome and retained until very late in the season, furnishing a desirable shade. Should be grown on trellis and when thoroughly established will cover a trellis ten or fifteen feet high and half as wide in a single season; deservedly the most popular of all flowering vines.

Virginiana. A very rapid growing, native variety, producing a great profusion of white flowers in August.

Viticella. Single blue. August and Sept.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA.
(See Page 33.)

EUONYMUS.

Radicans. An evergreen shrub or vine; dark green foliage; can be used to cover low walls or rockeries, to which it will cling after the manner of Ivy. If properly trimmed, it makes a very good border plant or hedge.

Radicans Variegata. Similar to the above but with silvery, variegated leaves.

HONEYSUCKLE—LONICERA.

Aurea Reticulata. Foliage green with golden variegations; flowers yellow; fragrant.

Belgica. Monthly fragrant or Dutch Honeysuckle; flowers very fragrant; orange shaded to red.

Halleana (Hall's Japan). One of the most popular of all the Climbing Honeysuckles; color white, tinged with yellow and extremely fragrant.

Sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). Trumpet-shaped flowers of bright scarlet.

IVY—ENGLISH.

Hardy, evergreen, vines useful for covering walls, chimneys, or for covering graves, especially in the shade where grass will not grow. Leaves are a very dark, rich green, thick and leathery, retaining their color throughout the winter; must be planted on the shady side of a wall or a house, else the foliage will burn; should be used more extensively.

KUDZU VINE.

A very rapid growing vine with dense foliage; flowering plentifully in August; rosy purple, in small racemes; pea-shape.

MATRIMONY VINE.

(*Lycium Chinensis*.)

A hardy, climbing vine, easily grown, producing light purple flowers followed by scarlet berries.

TRUMPET FLOWER.

(*Bignonia Radicans*.)

A robust, woody vine with large, compound leaves and large, orange scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers, produced in clusters; desirable for rockeries, covering old stumps and trees.

VINCA—MYRTLE.

Caerulea Minor. Blue flowering trailing evergreen vine, especially suitable for shady locations where grass or other plants will not grow.

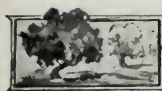
WISTARIA.

A very hardy vine, producing flowers in long, pendulous, grape-like clusters. They require considerable age before they are at their best; especially desirable for pergolas.

Sinensis (Chinese Wistaria). Pale lavender, very free flowering.

Sinensis Alba. Flowers pure white.

Nothing will produce a greater transformation at a small cost than the liberal use of vines. Unlike the bush shrubs, they do not require much room or foothold for successful culture. Nothing would add more to the beauty of our cities than the covering of thousands of bare walls, business blocks, factories and out buildings with ivies and other vines.



HARDY ROSES.

We aim to grow all of the best, leading, hardy varieties. Our stock is largely budded on the Manetti, which produces a much stronger bush and more flowers than where grown on their own roots. Care should be taken however that the Manetti sprouts are not allowed to grow and dwarf the grafted part.

Whenever possible, Roses should be planted in a sunny, open place in rich clay loam. Under these conditions they will be much less subject to injurious insects or diseases. All Roses should be planted rather deep as an additional protection to cold weather and well mulched during the winter and closely pruned at the time of planting. The lack of proper pruning at planting time is the cause of most of the loss incident to transplanting. Liberal use of liquid manure during the growing season will greatly increase the bloom.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

This class blooms profusely in June producing large flowers with long stems. Most of the varieties also bloom quite freely during the summer and fall, the amount of late bloom depending largely upon the thriftiness of the plant.

Anne de Diesbach. Very large, fragrant pink.

Baron de Bonstetten. Rich, velvety, maroon, large and full.

Baron Rothschild. Dwarf plant; light pink, cup-formed blossom, distinct and beautiful.

Clio. White with delicate, satiny blush; full, high center, very double; plant very strong, upright grower.

Coquette des Alps. White, medium size, produced in clusters; very free flowering; blooming until severe cold weather.

Earl of Dufferin. Rich, brilliant, velvety crimson, very double and full; delightfully fragrant.

Eugene Furst. Velvety crimson; large, full, perpetual bloomer, fragrant; one of the very best and most satisfactory of the dark roses.

Fisher Holmes. Large, moderately full; rich crimson.

Frau Karl Druschki. Flowers very large, beautiful, pearly white; blooms freely during summer and fall and is admittedly the best white, hybrid perpetual rose.

General Jacqueminot. Well known, dark crimson rose. With us some of the other dark varieties give better results.

Hugh Dickson. Magnificent, crimson shaded with scarlet; flowers very large and full and of perfect shape.

Madame Gabriel Luizet. Light, silvery pink; strong, hardy plant.

Magna Charta. Very strong, hardy variety; large flowers, bright rose, blooming profusely in June; not perpetual.

Margaret Dickson. A large, handsome, white rose of extra vigorous growth; center pale flesh color.

Marshall P. Wilder. Bright cherry red; perfectly double and very fragrant.

Mrs. John Laing. A soft pink, medium size and fine form, beautiful in bud, which are produced on long stems; exceedingly fragrant and blooms freely during the entire season. One of the most satisfactory varieties.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford. Dwarf plant; flowers delicate shade of pink; free bloomer.

Paul Neyron. The largest rose in cultivation, producing stems two to four feet long, with good culture; color bright, fresh, cerise pink. The plants make a strong, healthy growth; foliage glossy and clean; canes nearly free of thorns; blooms without intermission from June until October. This variety is often mistaken for American Beauty but is a very much better rose for out-of-door cultivation.

Persian Yellow. Very hardy, strong growing June rose, producing quantities of bright yellow, semi-double bloom; not perpetual.

Prince Camille de Rohan. The nearest approach to a black rose, being a deep velvety crimson.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI.

HARDY ROSES—Continued.

Soliel d'Or. Most exquisite yellow rose shaded with orange or reddish gold; very double and exquisitely perfumed. Contrary to the usual description, it is a dwarf, slow growing variety, desirable as being a hardy perpetual, yellow rose.

Tom Wood. A brilliant cherry red; large and very double, very perpetual in bloom; foliage strong and healthy and plant almost free of thorns. With us this has been the most satisfactory red rose on our grounds.

Ulrich Brunner. A brilliant cherry red; plants vigorous, nearly free of thorns; foliage exceedingly handsome and free from disease.

Vick's Caprice. A very desirable rose as well as a novelty; color is satiny pink, striped with white, large and full; plant healthy and free flowering.

MOSS ROSES.

This is a very hardy class and are especially beautiful in bud.

Crested. Deep pink colored buds surrounded with a mossy fringe; one of the best.

John Cranston. Dark red, a very strong grower.

White. The best white variety.

RUGOSA ROSES.

This valuable, interesting group is of Japanese origin. The plants are vigorous growers, obtaining a height of three or four feet; dark, handsome foliage; bears seed pods abundantly which are very ornamental. They are continuous bloomers and are particularly valuable for garden decoration and for hedges.

Alba. Single white.

Belle Portevine. Deep rose color, semi-double.

Blanc de Coubert. Flowers pure white, delightfully fragrant, very double.

Conrad F. Meyer. Flowers very large, well formed, color silvery rose, fragrant.

Rubra. Single red.

HARDY EVERBLOOMING ROSES.

This list includes several classes of free blooming, hardy roses. They differ mostly from the Hybrid Perpetuals in being more truly everblooming and more dwarf in growth. The flowers, as a rule, are smaller, produced on shorter stems and are more especially suitable for bedding.

Baby Rambler, Crimson. Small, crimson red flowers produced in large clusters; plant hardy, dwarf and free flowering.

Baby Dorothy or Pink Baby Rambler. Similar to crimson except of a clear, brilliant pink.

Caroline Testout. Large and double, clear, bright rose, very sweet; free bloomer; one of the best roses.

Erna Teschendorf. Like the Crimson Baby Rambler in habit, individual flowers being larger and of much deeper color; described as the reddest of all Red Roses.

General McArthur. Dazzling crimson; flowers produced on long stems; much better for cutting than the Gruss an Teplitz and a grand bedder.

Gruss an Teplitz. Color bright scarlet, produced in large clusters, very fragrant; a free grower and most profuse bloomer, being in bloom continuously from June until November. This is just the color in a rose which everybody likes and it is especially valuable as a bedding rose.



HARDY ROSES—Continued.

Jessie. Of the Baby Rambler type; flowers cherry red with white center.

Jonkheer Mock. A new rose, vigorous and hardy with long, smooth canes and great freedom of bloom; flowers are round, full, bright pink; a splendid bedder.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White faintly blended with cream color; very large, full and double; very free flowering.

Killarney. Flesh colored, shaded white; buds long and pointed, blooming profusely throughout the season.

Killarney White. Like Killarney but with pure white flowers.

Madam Cutbush. Dwarf Baby Rambler type; flowers clear flesh pink.

Madam Ravary. One of the best of the yellow bedders; hardy; long slender buds and double flowers.

RAMBLER ROSES.

This is a very hardy class, embracing now a large variety of colors and of the best type for porches and trellises. The individual flowers are small, as a rule, but the clusters are large and showy.

Blue Rambler (Veilchenblau). A seedling of the Crimson Rambler approaching blue in color. The color, when first unfolding, is a purplish pink turning to amethyst and finally steel blue as the flower fades. The stamens are yellow, appearing in sharp contrast to the petals. The plant is a vigorous grower with shiny, green foliage and very hardy.

Crimson Rambler. One of the earliest introductions which has been very extensively planted. It is of vigorous habit with handsome, shiny green foliage, producing in abundance, clusters of the brightest crimson, semi-double roses.

Dorothy Perkins. Next to the Crimson Rambler we consider this the best Rambler rose. It is a strong, rapid grower, even more trailing than the Crimson Rambler, with bright, shiny leaves, rarely affected with mildew; flowers produced in large clusters; rich, bright pink; individual flowers very double; the best of its color.

Excelsa. A new deep red, Rambler rose with the same habit and foliage as Dorothy Perkins and as free blooming and as double as this variety; a red Dorothy Perkins.

Flower of Fairfield. Everblooming Crimson Rambler. Similar to Crimson Rambler both in appearance of plant and color of flower. If anything, the flower is more brilliant and lasting. It possesses a further advantage in that it flowers on the new growth, extending the season of bloom late in the summer or fall.

Hiawatha. Distinct from other Ramblers; flowers deep ruby red with white eye; borne in long trails of forty to fifty blooms.

Tausendschon or Thousand Beauties. A new rose which cannot be too highly recommended on account of its free flowering qualities. Flowers delicate pink shaded to white; desirable for forcing as well as for garden decoration.

White Rambler. Pretty white flowers in large clusters; fragrant.

Yellow Rambler. Yellow in bud, fading to white as it opens; plant vigorous.

WICHURIANA ROSES.

MEMORIAL ROSE.

From Japan. A low, trailing species, its stem creeping on the earth almost as closely as the Ivy. The foliage is bright, glossy green; very healthy and luxurious during the whole season; flowers profusely in clusters; valuable for banks, rockeries, and for use in cemeteries.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Baltimore Belle. Large white with blush center; vigorous grower and showy.

Queen of the Prairie. Bright, rosy red; foliage large and attractive.

Setigera. A large, single, rose-colored flower, rapid grower and a good, strong climber.

TREE ROSES.

Tree Roses are grown by grafting on strong, brier rose stems at the height of three or four feet. The Climbing and Rambler Roses so grown form an umbrella-shaped top and the bush roses furnish us the true tree form. All the varieties are very effective grown in this way. Special attention should be given to winter protection by staking and wrapping with straw or burlap.



RUDBECKIA PURPUREA.

HERBACEOUS and PERENNIAL PLANTS.

Of late years hardy herbaceous and perennial plants have met with great favor and been extensively planted. They are suitable for nearly any purpose or place that can be found and the varieties embrace a great assortment of colors and the time of bloom is well distributed throughout the season. While many sorts do well in a permanent border, others should be transplanted and divided occasionally to prevent them deteriorating.

ACHILLEA.

Boule de Neige. More erect and compact than the Pearl, with full, ball-shaped flowers; pure white.

Millefolium Roseum. Finely cut foliage; flat, magenta flower heads.

The Pearl. One of the best for cutting; pure white, resembling miniature Pompon Chrysanthemums.

ANCHUSA ITALICA.

Dropmore Variety. Coarse, leafy growth, three to four feet high, with a continuous show of deep blue flower clusters all summer.

ANEMONE JAPONICA.

Desirable class of hardy plants suitable for edging or massing. The blooming period extends from August to November; flowers two to three inches in diameter, produced in clusters on stiff, upright stems one to two feet high.

Alba. Pure white with yellow center.

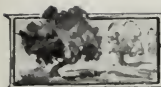
Queen Charlotte. Flowers semi-double; very pleasing shade of pink.

Rubra. Rose color, yellow center.

Whirlwind. Excellent double white.

ANTHEMIS TINCTORIA. GOLDEN MARGUERITE.

Single, Daisy-like flowers, clear yellow, two feet.



AQUILEGIA—COLUMBINE.

Caerulea. Flowers, blue sepals with white petals; two feet; June.

Chrysantha (Golden Spur Columbine). Clear, bright yellow.

Hybridum. In mixed shades.

ASTER—MICHAELMAS DAISY.

Daisy-like flowers blooming in the fall in great profusion; four feet high.

Mrs. F. W. Raynor. Large, rich crimson purple.

Novae Angliae Rosea. Deep, rosy-pink.

Snowflake. Pure white.

Tartarica. Bright purple.

BOLTONIA.

Tall, bushy plant; late fall blooming, with Cosmos-like flowers; five feet high.

Asteroides. Pure white.

Latisquamae. Lavender-pink.



SHASTA DAISY in the foreground.
AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII on the brick wall.

CAMPANULA—BELLFLOWER.

Carpathica. Dwarf habit; flowers deep blue; blooms throughout the summer.

Carpathica Alba. White-flowered.

Media (Canterbury Bell). Handsome spikes of bell-shaped flowers; June and July. Two feet.

Persicifolia (Peach Bell). Open; blue, bell-shaped flowers; June and July. Two feet.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

These are universally popular for outdoor bedding, producing a lavish profusion of bloom after most other plants have been destroyed by frost. We offer them in the following four, distinct, large flowering varieties. Two to three feet.

Autumn Glow. Rose-crimson.

Indian. Fine Indian red.

Old Homestead. Pink.

Victory. White.

CONVALLARIA.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Majalis. Well known, hardy border plant with delicate sprays of drooping, white, bell-shaped flowers, delightfully fragrant; leaves are rich, dark green; blooms early in the spring and does best in partial shade; one foot.

COREOPSIS.

Lanceolata Grandiflora. One of the most popular, hardy plants; flowers are a rich golden yellow produced on long stems and are valuable for cutting; blooms latter part of June. Two feet.

Tetraptera. Tall growing plant attaining a height of five to six feet, with dark green, persistent foliage, which is not affected by dry weather; flowers single yellow, produced late in the season. We consider this a very desirable plant but it is very little known.

DAISY SHASTA.

Large white-flowering, blooming throughout the summer; very showy. One to two feet.

DIANTHUS.

Barbatus Mixed (Sweet William). One of the most showy of hardy plants and of very easy culture, producing flowers in great variety of colors, including white, pink, brilliant crimson and deep maroons. Eighteen inches.



DELPHINIUM-HARDY LARKSPUR.

Remarkable, showy class of plants, producing magnificent spikes of flowers in white and all shades of blue. They commence blooming in June and continue for a long season.

Belladonna. A magnificent new sort, unrivalled for persistent blooming, with large spikes of delicate turquoise blue. Two to three feet.

Chinensis. Intense gentian blue. Eighteen inches.

Formosum. Dark blue with white center; an old favorite and one of the best. Three feet.

Gold Medal Hybrids. Unquestionably the finest strain of mixed hybrids yet offered; plants strong, vigorous growers with large spikes and large individual flowers running through all the shades of blue.

DIGITALUS—FOX GLOVE.

Fox Glove is an old fashioned, dignified, stately, tall-growing plant, attaining a height of three to six feet, rising from a rich and luxuriant mass of large, broad leaves at the base. June to August.

Gloxinaeflora (Gloxinia-flowered). A beautiful strain throwing up strong spikes of white, purple, rose and lilac flowers with spotted throat.



FUNKIA GRANDIFLORA ALBA.
WHITE DAY LILY.

From a photograph of plants growing on St. Clair St., Painesville, O. These are growing on the northeast side of the house where few plants would thrive.

DICENTRA OR DIELYTRA.

BLEEDING HEART.

Spectabilis. An old-fashioned favorite with long racemes of graceful, heart-shaped, pink flowers; beautiful foliage; especially adapted to shady location. Eighteen inches.

EULALIA JAPONICA.

A beautiful class of hardy grasses of the easiest culture and will make a fine bed or border which will last for years with little attention. All the varieties produce pampas-like plumes very late in the fall, which will last a long time when cut.

Univitata. A beautiful ornamental grass with narrow, graceful, dark green foliage with a faint silvery rib; three to five feet.

Variegata. Handsome, variegated leaf, green and white striped lengthwise; four to six feet.

Zebrina. Zebra striped; one of the most beautiful and strongest growing of the three varieties offered; foliage marked crosswise with bands of yellowish white and green; five to seven feet.

FUNKIA—PLAINTAIN LILY.

Broad, luxuriant foliage; handsome, lily-like flowers produced well above the leaves; especially valuable to plant in shady places, along the side of buildings and porch verandas, in locations where many shrubs will not thrive.

Caerulea. Large, light blue with broad, dark green, glossy foliage; June and July. Eighteen inches.

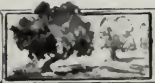
Grandiflora Alba (Subcordata). Pure white, fragrant flowers in August; one of the best. Two feet.

Lanceolata. Narrow leaves; late flowering; small, lilac flowers produced in clusters in September and October.

GAILLARDIA.

BLANKET FLOWER.

Grandiflora. One of the showiest hardy plants, beginning to flower in June and continuing throughout the season; flowers are two to three inches in diameter, centers are dark, reddish brown and petals are marked with orange and crimson; excellent for cutting. Two feet.



GYPSOPHILA.

Paniculata. A fine herbaceous plant forming a feathery bush; flowers small white produced in large, loose panicles; valuable for bouquets; July. Two feet.

HELIANTHUS.

PERENNIAL SUNFLOWER.

Maximus. A gigantic single variety growing five to six feet high and producing immense golden yellow flowers five to seven inches across; August and September.

Maximiliana. Latest of all, perfecting its fine, golden-yellow flowers in long, graceful sprays during October; valuable for cutting. Five to seven feet.

Soliel d'Or. Deep, golden-yellow, quilled petals not unlike a Dahlia; four feet; August and September.

HIBISCUS—MALLOW.

A desirable plant succeeding in any position but doing best in a damp place; grows four to six feet high with large foliage and large, showy flowers bell-shaped, four to six inches in diameter along the entire stem; blooms from August on.

Crimson Eye. Pure white, large crimson center.

Mallow Marvels. A new type producing an abundance of flowers in all shades of pink, white and red; furnished in mixed or named colors.

Moscheutos (Swamp Rose Mallow). A light, clear pink.

HEMEROCALLIS.

Flava (Yellow Day Lily). Very fragrant, deep lemon-yellow flowers in June and July. Two feet.

Minor. Dwarf growing; yellow lily-shaped flowers, blooming in May. Eighteen inches.

Thunbergii. The latest to flower; rich, buttercup yellow; July. Three feet.

HOLLYHOCKS.

Stately, majestic, hardy plants growing to the height of five to eight feet and producing large flowers along the terminal shoots, which



BED OF GERMAN IRIS.

are set so thickly as to touch each other. We offer them in double white, double rose, double yellow, double red, double maroon.

Allegany. Mammoth flowers wonderfully formed of loosely arranged fringed petals; colors running from pale pink to deep red; single.

IRIS—GERMAN.

The German Iris are of the easiest possible culture and will stand any amount of neglect. The plants bloom during May and June and combine the richest and most delicate tints. Two to three feet.

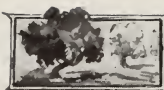
Florentina. Large, free flowering, light blue.

Florentina Alba. Free flowering, white, bluish tinge.

Honorabilis. Standards, golden yellow; falls, rich mahogany; dwarf.

Madame Chereau. Standards and falls pure white; daintily edged with light blue.

Parasensis. Standards and falls dark blue.



JAPAN IRIS.

IRIS KAEMPFERI.

JAPANESE IRIS.

There is nothing that will attract so much attention as well grown specimen flowers of Japan Iris. The flowers are large, measuring from five to seven inches in diameter and are produced in June and July on stems three or four feet high, two to four flowers to the stem, maturing at different times, giving them a long season of bloom. The flowers are furnished with either three or six petals and three or more petaloid stigmas, which are large enough in the six petaled varieties to give them the appearance of a double flower. We list our varieties by number rather than by Japanese names. The numbers are simply used for convenience and should not be confused with similar numbers in other catalogues.

The plants should receive deep, rich soil and an abundance of water until after they are through blooming and should also receive a slight mulch protection over winter. The flowers can be cut before they open and placed in water.

Gold Bound. Large, pure white, six petaled, with yellow throat; flowers of considerable substance; standing up well; one of the most satisfactory varieties.

Ondine. Very large, three petaled, white with blue veins; one of the most satisfactory three petaled sorts.

No. 14 New. Six petaled, deep lavender, penciled and veined with white; orange throat.

No. 16. Deep blue, six petaled, with bright yellow throat.

No. 23. Very strong, late flowering variety, dark royal purple with orange center; one of the very best.

No. 35. Petals white, distinctly edged with purplish pink; yellow throat.

LATHYRUS—HARDY PEA.

One of the most desirable, hardy climbing flowering plants, growing to the height of six to eight feet; attractive both in foliage and flower, flowers resembling the Sweet Pea and in color are white and rosy red, but without fragrance.

LINUM—FLAX.

Perenne. Light, graceful foliage and large blue flowers all summer. Two feet.

LOBELIA.

Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Rich, fiery crimson, produced in long spikes.

LYCHNIS.

The Lychnis are of easiest culture, thriving in any soil, and the colors are particularly bright and attractive.

Chalcedonica (Maltese Cross). Large heads of brilliant orange scarlet, blooming all summer. Two to three feet.

Viscaria Splendens Flore Pleno (Ragged Robin). One of the best perennials; plant grows about one foot high forming a dense tuft of foliage and covered in June with spikes of double, bright rose, fragrant flowers.

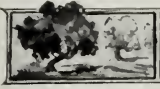
MONARDA.

Didyma. Very showy, scarlet flowers; two to three feet; June until August.

PAPAVER—POPPY.

Oriental (Oriental Poppy). Very large, deep scarlet, very showy flowers; eighteen inches; June.

Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). Very hardy; dwarf, cup-shaped flowers in shades of yellow, white and scarlet, produced on slender stems about twelve inches high; blooms early in the spring.



PAEONIAS.

Everything considered, the Paeonia, without doubt, is the most desirable herbaceous plant. It is perfectly hardy, vigorous and healthy, free from all diseases and insects. The plants will stand for years with little attention and increase in beauty with age. Foliage is rich and glossy and in the flowers may be found all the shades of color in the rose. May to July. Two to three feet.

Andre Laurie. Very large, deep rose; late flowering.

Delachei. Deep, purplish crimson, strong grower, free bloomer and one of the best dark red paeonias; late.

Duchess de Nemours. Large, creamy-white, fine.

Festiva Maxima. Very large, free bloomer, pure white splashed with carmine.

Humei. Pure, bright, deep red; one of the best late blooming sorts.

Officinalis Rubra. The well known, early, double red paeonia.

Prolifera Tricolor. Outer petals flesh color; center petals tipped yellow; mid-season.

Queen Victoria. Large, compact bloom; opens blush white shading to pure white; medium early.

Rubra Triumphans. Bright red.

PENTSTEMON.

Barbatus Torreyi. Spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers; June to August. Three to four feet.

PHLOX.

Next to the Paeonias the Phlox are perhaps the most popular of all herbaceous or perennial plants. Their season of bloom from July until September covers a season when there is a great dearth of flowers. Plants should be divided every two or three years to keep them in the best condition.

Alceste. Deep violet shaded almost to blue.

Athis. Deep, clear salmon pink; large and strong.

Coquelicot. A fine, pure scarlet with crimson eye.

Duguesclin. Rosy-lilac, distinctly arrayed with lighter halo.

Eclaireur. Brilliant, violet-crimson.

Eiffel Tower. New, beautiful, rosy-pink, superb.

Henri Murger. Large white, blush center.

Independence. Excellent, large flowering; early white.

Jeanne d'Arc. Late flowering, pure white.

Miss Lingard. Very early, waxy white with lavender eye; very long, large spikes of bloom.

M. P. Langier. Dazzling pure crimson; one of the best dark reds.

Maculata. Tall growing; branched and pyramidal trusses of bright reddish purple flowers.

Niobe. Deep, rich crimson.

Pantheon. A clear, bright rose throughout.

Peach Blow. A delicate peach-blow pink.

Pearl du Nord. Pure white with bright red eye; in vigor of plant and beauty of flower it is superior to other sorts of its color which we have tried.

Richard Wallace. White with violet eye.

R. P. Struthers. Bright, rosy-carmine with red eye.

PHLOX SUBULATA—MOSS PINK.

Pretty, moss-like foliage which is covered during early spring with a mass of bloom in white, lilac and rose colored flowers.

PHYSOSTEGIA.

Beautiful, mid-summer flowers forming dense bushes three to four feet high, bearing spikes of delicate tubular flowers in white and pink.

PINKS—HARDY GARDEN.

Essex Witch. Variegated; reddish purple with narrow lacing of white.

Her Majesty. Pure white, very double with exquisite, clove-like fragrance.

PLATYCODON.

JAPANESE BELL FLOWER.

Showy, bell-shaped flowers; plant erect habit; two to three feet high; June and July.

Grandiflorum. Bright blue.

Grandiflorum Album. White.



PLUMBAGO.

Larpentae. Deep blue flowers during summer and fall; dwarf, spreading habit; six inches high.

POLEMONIUM.

JACOB'S LADDER.

Succeeds best in partially shady position; deep green, finely cut foliage and spikes of showy blue flowers; one foot; May to July.

PYRETHRUM.

Uliginosum (Giant Daisy). Covered with large daisy-like flowers three inches in diameter from July until September; three to four feet high.

Hybridum Flore Pleno. Splendid for cutting, producing flowers in June and July in shades of white, pink and crimson; double; eighteen inches.

RUDBECKIA.

Laciniata Flore Pleno (Golden Glow). A large, showy plant attaining in good soil a height of six to eight feet; flowers double, deep golden yellow, three to four inches in diameter, borne on long stems rendering them suitable for cutting. August and Sept.

Purpurea (Giant Purple or Cone Flower). Flowers about four inches across; reddish purple with a large, cone-shaped, brown center, two feet. August and September.

Speciosa. Large, daisy-like flower; three to four inches across; yellow with dark center.

SALVIA—MEADOW SAGE.

Azurea. Sky blue flowers in great profusion during August and September. Two feet.

SEDUM.

Spectabile Brilliant. Broad, light green foliage and immense heads of handsome, brilliant red flowers blooming in August and September. Eighteen inches.

STATICE—LAVENDER.

Latifolia. Immense flower heads two to three feet across of deep blue flowers. June until September.

STOKESIA.

Cyanea. Easiest culture, blooming freely from June until October, producing Aster-like flowers, lavender-blue.



TRITOMA—RED HOT POKER.

Pfitzeri. Blooms from August to November with spikes from three to four feet high, with large heads or blooms of rich, orange scarlet. The individual spikes remain in bloom for a long time; a grand bedding or border plant.

Uvaria Grandiflora. The old-fashioned red hot poker; does not have the everbearing qualities of the Pfitzeri and is not so brilliant in color.

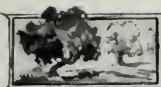
VIOLET—

HARDY DOUBLE ENGLISH

This violet is entirely hardy, perfectly double and most deliciously fragrant. Color, a deep violet-purple.

YUCCA—SPANISH BAYONET.

Filamentosa. Long, narrow, evergreen foliage; large, creamy-white, bell-shaped flowers produced on a tall, pyramidal stalk, three to four feet high; July.



BULBOUS PLANTS.

CANNAS.

Crimson Bedder. Dazzling crimson-scarlet. Three to four feet.

Florence Vaughn. Bright, rich, golden yellow, spotted with red. Four feet.

Hungary. Petals are large and waxy; color dark pink resembling the Paul Neyron rose in color; one of the most attractive pink Cannas. Four feet.

King Humbert. Flowers produced in gigantic trusses of brilliant orange scarlet, making a very effective contrast with the foliage which is a rich coppery bronze, broad and massive. This variety has been so popular for bedding purposes that it has been impossible to supply the demand. Four to five feet.

Madame Crozy. Intense scarlet with golden edge.

Queen Charlotte. Center scarlet with yellow border; very showy sort. Four feet.

TUBEROSE.

Pearl. Double white, very sweet scented flowers, produced in large clusters on spike two to three feet high. Plant May 1st.

CALADIUM.

ELEPHANT'S EAR.

Esculentum. Tropical looking plant with bright green leaves, standing four to six feet high; individual leaves two or three feet long and one and one-half to two feet wide; plant May 1st. Bulb should be lifted in October and kept in a dry, warm cellar.

DAHLIAS.

Dahlias are of the easiest culture and can be planted from May 1st to July 1st, in any good, rich soil and should be well cultivated and watered if the natural rainfall is not sufficient. They should bloom from August until November when they should be lifted and stored in a cool cellar where it is not too dry.

GLADIOLUS.

Of late years there has been a great interest in Gladiolus culture and wonderful improvements in the flower. They will thrive in any well drained soil and should be planted from the first of May until the first of July, the later planting, of course, producing the later flowers. They should be dug up the latter part of October, stems severed from the bulbs and bulbs placed on trays or shelves in a warm, airy cellar. In cutting for the house, they should be cut as soon as the flowers begin to open.



GLADIOLUS.

America. Large, beautiful, soft, flesh-pink.

Augusta. Blush white.

Baron Hulot. Deep, royal purple.

Faust. Dark red.

Fred Wigman. Scarlet, white throat.

Golden Queen. Yellow, mahogany throat.

King. Brilliant scarlet; good bedder or forcing sort.

Princeps. Immense, wide open flower; rich dazzling scarlet with white throat.

Rosella. Delicate rose, stained purple and white.

LILIUM.

Auratum (Gold Banded Japan Lily). Flowers very large, ivory white, thickly dotted with bright chocolate crimson spots. A gold band runs through the center of each petal.

Candidum. The old-fashioned pure white garden lily.

Speciosum. White shaded with rose and spotted red.

Speciosum Album. White with slightly rose tinge.

Tigrinum. Single flowers of orange, spotted black.



DUTCH BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING AND FORCING.

HYACINTHS.

If intended for outdoor blooming Hyacinths should be planted in October in bed or border, about four inches deep, and given a light mulch with approach of cold weather. For forcing they should be planted in pots or boxes as soon as they can be had in the fall and kept in a dark, cool place until wanted. They will bloom in about four to six weeks after being brought into a light, warm room or greenhouse.

HYACINTHS—SINGLE.

Gertrude. Compact spike, fine rose.
Gigantea. Light rose, large truss.
Grand Maitre. Dark porcelain blue.
King of the Yellows. Deep yellow, large truss.
La Peyrouse. Light, porcelain blue, fine for bedding.
L'Esperance. Rich claret; fine large spike.
L'Innocence. Pure white, large truss; best white.
Madame Van der Hoop. Pure white; dwarf.
Marié. Early dark blue.
Ornament Rose. Pale rose; large, broad spike.
Robert Steiger. Deep crimson.
Single Mixed. All shades of rose.
Single Mixed. White.
Single Mixed. Shades of light blue.
Single Mixed. Dark blue.
Single Mixed. Blush white.

HYACINTHS—DOUBLE.

Bouquet Tendre. Carmine-rose.
Blocksberg. Pale, porcelain blue.
Grootvorst. Pale violet.
La Tour d'Auvergne. Pure white.
Sunflower. Salmon color with yellow.

CROCUS.

Crocus is one of the first flowers to appear in the spring and are desirable for planting in a permanent border or lawn where they will come up year after year.

Baron Von Brunow. Large blue.
Mammoth Yellow.
Mont Blanc. Pure white.
Sir Walter Scott. Purple.

FREESIA REFRECTA ALBA.

Small white flowers; suitable for forcing.

TULIPS.

Tulips are the most satisfactory Dutch bulbs for bedding, blooming early in the spring before most out-of-door flowers appear. The colors are gorgeous and the varieties offered are such as have given general satisfaction for bedding purposes.

TULIPS—SINGLE.

Artus. Early brilliant scarlet; single dwarf.
Chrysolora. Very large, pure yellow.
Cottage Maid. Rosy-pink, striped white.
Duchess de Parma. Orange-red.
Keizerskroon. Red, yellow border, fine.
La Reine. White, shading to rose.
L'Immaculee. Pure white; early.
Ophir d'Or. Pure yellow; large flowers.
Rose Gris de Lin. White, bordered with rose.
Rosamundi. Rose colored; early.
Rose Queen. Rose, shaded white.

TULIPS—DOUBLE.

Double Mixed. All colors.
Gloria Solis. Red bordered with gold.
La Candeur. White, green tipped; large, full flower on strong stem; extra good bedder.
Murillo. White shading to delicate pink; beautifully shaped.
Rex Rubrorum. Rosy-red.
Rose Blanche. Pure white, fine for bedding.
Rubra Maxima. Dark red; excellent for bedding.
Yellow Rose. Deep yellow.

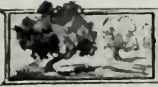
TULIPS—DARWIN.

Large flowers on tall stems and extra late flowering. We offer Rainbow Mixture, all colors.

NARCISSUS.

Narcissus are desirable for bedding or forcing.

Albo Pleno Odorato. Double white, sweet scented.
Barri Conspicuous. Orange-yellow, large, cup-shaped; single.
Emperor. Yellow, trumpet-shape; single.
Paper White. Pure white, very fragrant; desirable for forcing.
Poeticus Ornatus. Pure white, orange center; single.
Von Sion. Double, pure yellow.



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LOST IN THE GRAPE VINES.

